

PROCLAMATION.

IT HAS PLEASED THE KING, in conformity with the Constitution, to convene the Legislature to assemble in Honolulu, on Monday, the 21st day of May next.

By order of the King. L. KAMEHAMEHA, Minister of the Interior. HOME OFFICE, 6th April, 1860.

The Organ of the present Hawaiian school-system continues its strictures upon our remarks on the education question.

As usual it points one way and shoots another. It promised to "examine the reforms" which we proposed, and instead of that it goes into a defense of the present school-system.

Throughout our articles on education we have contended that, whereas the present Hawaiian public school-system ignored the religious and moral training of the children—ignored the separation of the sexes—ignored the English language as the vehicle of purer thoughts and clearer ideas—and ignored physical exercises as a part of its regular teachings: Therefore it failed to fulfill the educational requirements which the social condition of the people rendered indispensable, therefore it failed to observe the cause and germ of much immorality in after life, therefore it failed to unlock to the native those intellectual sources, those business advantages, by which the foreign born are enabled to excel him and perpetuate that difference of civilization which gives a color to the antagonism of races, and precludes the hope of ever raising the one to the level of the other, and therefore it failed to develop that healthy condition of body, the want whereof, when coupled with a defective education, inevitably breeds a diseased mind and leads to the extinction of those, the preservation of whose lives and health should be the first care of the system within its means and through its authority.

Those are our premises and these are our conclusions. Our opponents are forced to admit that the first are correct; what makes them then fly off from the latter?

Is it not logical that the "failure" should follow close on the non-performance? Is it "impudence" on our part to attack, is it not "imposition" on their part to defend, a system which ignores so much of what constitutes the very essence of a public school everywhere, and here especially?

The question arises: what then is there left in the old system that may be incorporated in the new? The school-house and the pay.

Instead of discussing our plan of reforming the Hawaiian school-system, our opponents enter into an elaborate argumentation to prove that the system is not so bad as we have depicted it, and that, because it helped the people a portion of the way toward civilization, it must be retained forever, although its incapacity to carry them any further is admitted.

This time a formidable number of respectable names is brought forward to prove the general good character of the delinquent at the bar, the Hawaiian school-system, commencing with ourselves and ending with the Rev. Mr. Kuan, concerning whom we regret to say that we have not "heard him preach."

The Advertiser opens the defense of the school-system by calling us on the stand, and we are told that in July, 1858, we said, that we were "far from denying" "that the ability to read their own language and acquire knowledge thereby, has been one of the elements of civilization." Our contemporary is no novice in quoting so much as tells in its favor and leaving out all else. To supply this unintentional (?) omission and show the reader in what connection we said the above, we copy the balance of the sentence, it reads:

"But we contend that that civilization would have been more extensive and less superficial—that knowledge greater, more practical and available, had the instruction of the schools been conveyed from the first in that language, with no opposition, no postponement can prevent from becoming the commercial, legal, scientific and court language of the country."

Does our testimony still tell in favor of retaining the present Hawaiian school-system?

The next evidence, in proof of the excellence of the system and the propriety of retaining it, is "the able and learned Committee who drew up the Civil Code." We are told that "they presented the school-law very much as it now stands providing for the support of this very class of schools." That they did so, we know as well as the Advertiser, but until better informed, we shall be loth to believe that they did so in any other spirit than as a pis aller, a temporary arrangement, seeing that the Department, to which that chapter had been referred for revision and comment, was unable or unwilling to suggest any measures (at least bearing upon the principal wants) to be embodied in the Code, whereby the needed reform might be accomplished.

The late Chief Justice Lee is represented as having given "strong testimony in favor of Hawaiian education," because in his report in 1852, he said of native jurors that in native cases they were better qualified to judge of the facts "than a jury of foreigners." Unfortunately for this "strong testimony" the reason given by Judge Lee, why a native jury was "better qualified" than a jury of foreigners to "determine the facts of the case" from a native witness, was not their greater knowledge, from their previous education, but because "they understood every word, look and gesture of the witness" and knew "the habits, character and peculiarities of their own race better than any foreign judge," &c. Their qualification, then, as jurors, was independent of their education; and the Advertiser—assuming, probably, that none of its readers would take the trouble to perusal the Reports of the late Chief Justice, and thus discover its disingenuous omissions, is not sustained by its own witness.

We might cross question the same Report at great length to prove that, on the contrary, Judge Lee was fully alive to the ignorance and immorality which, as he says, was "stalking abroad at noonday" in the public streets; but we will only detain the reader by one quotation, and hope the Advertiser will not forget to carry it to the credit of the present system of Hawaiian education.

In his Report of 1855 Judge Lee says:

"What we need is not so much a new system (judicial), as intelligent, honorable and conscientious men to administer the one we have—men who will not lean towards their friends or against their foes, but will stand upright, and never plunder the people to enrich the treasury."

diary), as intelligent, honorable and conscientious men to administer the one we have—men who will not lean towards their friends or against their foes, but will stand upright, and never plunder the people to enrich the treasury."

Was not Judge Lee "uncharitable, ungenerous and unsupported by facts," was he not guilty of "impudence" and "gross misrepresentation" to speak so of those who had had the benefit of the Hawaiian school-system?

Having thus disposed of the "strong testimony" of Judge Lee, let us see how the present Chief Justice Allen testifies "in favor of Hawaiian education." In his Report to the Legislature of 1858 he says:

"Any further reduction (of convictions) can hardly be looked for while two grievous evils which gnaw at the very vitals of our judicial system and of our national prosperity, remain unabated. The first of these is the prevalent disregard, throughout the nation, of truth and of the sanctity of an oath. The principal duty of our magistrates and juries, and the most difficult one, is to balance the credibility of witnesses where nearly all are unreliable. Often times they must be convinced that there is gross perjury on both sides of the case. The evil is a crying one; its tendency is to make a mere mockery of justice, and to tempt to crime by the promise of impunity. When no reliance can be put upon testimony, a judicial decision can claim little more respect than the drawing of a lottery."

"I know not what new legal enactments can reach this evil. It is a very alarming one, and it indicates a grievous delinquency in the moral and religious education of the people."

H. R. H. Prince Kamehameha, in his report of 1858 as Minister of the Interior proposes "such a change in the common school system as will give thorough, unintermittent stimulus to the spread of the English language." In conclusion the Prince suggests "that the government schools be kept in the English language; and that the change from the present system be adopted gradually, but as speedily as the means at the command of the Board of Education will permit."

Why such a suggestion, if the present system were good enough and had not failed?

Here then we have the testimonies of four of the Advertiser's witnesses, "men," (excepting ourselves,) "than whom wiser and better acquainted with our institutions could not be selected in the Kingdom." And our impression is that the Advertiser has not "made four times" by calling them on the stand.

It must be very annoying to be turned out of court by one's own witnesses!

It is further attempted to lead the reader to the inference that the King is in favor of continuing the present school system because he signed the Civil Code which contains it.—To argue thus shows great ignorance of the true reasons and of legislative transactions. We believe that there were several things in that Code of which the King, personally, did not approve, but still he signed the Code as a whole, and at the end of a protracted session, for the sake of peace and quietness and not to jeopardise every other important and well digested measure which that Code contains; trusting to another time and wiser councils to remove the anomalies and effect the reforms which "the combined wisdom of the country" did not then find leisure to attend to. We have before had the honor to inform our readers that His Majesty intends to call the attention of this year's Legislature to the educational wants of the country, and we shall then know whether he is in favor of retaining his people in the vestibule of civilization, or of furnishing them with the password to the inner chambers; of keeping them as hangers-on upon others, or making them intelligent and self-reliant co-laborers in the world's work; of fitting them for Asiatic conservatism or European progress.

Again, we are asked how it happens that our Protestant and Catholic clergymen have not discovered the failure of the school system to advance the native in those things which are absolutely necessary to make him moral, industrious, and intellectually independent, "and uttered their voice to that effect?" How many of the Protestants have made this discovery, they have by their silence prevented us from knowing; but the memorial of Rev. C. B. Andrews of Lahainaluna to the king, which we published at the request of His Majesty, will stand as one Protestant protest against the present system and its shortcomings. As regards the Catholics, the very doctrines they preach are a living protest against secular education, and in practice they have maintained several separate schools for the sexes, at their own expense, without encouragement, without acknowledgement even from those who manage the present system.

The Advertiser asks, "have they (the missionaries,) any interest in perpetuating a system of instruction that 'has been tried and found wanting'?" As we have questioned no man's motives in the premises, we decline to answer; but we are free to confess that the question, coming from their side, betrays a soreness we were not prepared for. The Advertiser does us too much honor in comparing us, even though it be to our disfavor, with "such men as Kaulahau, Richardson, Kalamau and Maikai, Judge Kapena, and a score of others." Its courtesy towards us is only equalled by its delicacy towards them. But granted that they were "smart as steel-traps" and all that could be wished, has our contemporary never learned in all its own schooling that "the exception proves the rule?"

But why run up side issues, only to run them down again, when it is admitted on all hands that the domestic training of the children is at a terribly low ebb, and that it imperatively calls for some remedy, some reform, which the present school system does not contain? why talk about the past, when the present and the future claim all our attention? We know as well as our opponents, that "Kome was not built in a day," and that so great a change as we contend for can not be accomplished instantly; but we want the suggestion of Prince Kamehameha clearly enunciated as the principle of the government, we want to know that upon the education question we are all heading in the same direction and steering by the same polar star,—the moral and intellectual advancement of the nation beyond their present standing and the ability of the present system to advance them; we want some moral guaranty for our hope of a brighter dawn, some tangible stimulus to private exertions in aid of government funds. We know well that, even with the best will and most strenuous efforts, it will take several years to replace Hawaiian schools with English, but while we wait for this consummation, why should we not unite to improve the Hawaiian schools so far as they are improvable? Why not separate the sexes; why not attach physical education to the schools? Why not make the

schools denominational, as they were in former years, and before the Mormons furnished a pretext that would otherwise never have been thought of? These things surely can be done at once, even if the introduction of the English language be a work of time. Let us not overlook every just, because there is one that we cannot satisfy just now.

We publish to-day the Tax Collectors' table for 1859, prepared by the Registrar of Public Accounts, H. W. McCoughtry, Esq., and by a comparison with the Assessors' List for the same year published in our No. 26, Oct. 29, 1859, we arrive at the following figures, viz:

Table showing tax collection for 1859 across various districts including Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, and Kauai. Columns include Real Estate, Personal Estate, Carriages, Polls, Horses, Mules, Dogs, and Total Tax.

It appears by the foregoing synopsis that the property taxation, which was first adopted in this country during last year, that real and personal estate, in value of \$69,809,237, contributed to the Treasury, at 1-4 of 1 per cent. tax, the sum of \$17,023, less the percentage for collection, which, being unequal in different districts, may average six per cent. on the sums collected.

Mr. McCoughtry's tables show that the net receipts of the Treasury have increased from \$35,059 78 in 1858, to \$64,979 93 in 1859, or \$29,920 15.

They show also that horses are increasing, notwithstanding the raised tax and the stallion law, and that there were 3,836 more horses in 1859 than in 1858.

Mules hold their own with a slight increase, and dogs have diminished by 852 during the year. The poll tax shows 17,112 adult males from the age of 20 to 60, a slight decrease from 1853.

Those who are curious in figures can make further comparisons for themselves; and however the property taxation may be cried down by here and there an unfortunate individual who attributes to the system what may be the personal fault of an occasional agent, yet we are satisfied that, in the nature of things, on a first year's assessment, more property has escaped assessment than what has been assessed too much.

PAST WEEK.

Supreme Court, April Term, 1860.

The King vs. Kapua.—Kapua, Haole and Kapoi are the three native boys, brothers, charged with the murder of Hiram Bigham at Mokuauia. It will be remembered that on the first day of the present year, one of Mr. Bigham's neighbors, going to his house found it in disorder, with preparations for the last night's supper on the cold fire-place. A further search disclosed his body hidden under some wheat straw near his house, his skull broken, bruised and cut, and a bloody club lying near, which had been the instrument of this ferocious and barbarous murder. Suspicion was directed to the three above named, and a short investigation was made by the officers of that island, aided by the whole neighborhood for every circumstance which could bring conviction home to the guilty parties. Nearly forty persons were subpoenaed to give testimony, the majority for the prosecution. The District Attorney of Oahu was assisted by the District Attorney of Maui, and R. G. Davis, Esq. The defense was made by Messrs. Harris, Austin and McCully, by order of the Court, and Kauai retained by the prisoners' friends. The prosecution elected to put Kapua first on his trial.

It may be more satisfactory to present rather a digest of the points made in the case than a verbatim report of the testimony of the thirty witnesses examined during Monday and Tuesday. Having first shown that the body of Hiram Bigham was found about 9 o'clock on the morning of the first of January with mortal wounds and cuts, which must have been inflicted by some other hand than his own, and from his being in the same clothes which he had been wearing late Saturday afternoon, and from the preparations on the table for a meal, and the pot of potatoes on a cold fire-place, that the murder had probably been committed early in the evening, they traced Kapua and Kapoi, by half a dozen witnesses at different points of the road, a little before sundown proceeding from their father's, Naloahi's house, to Bigham's neighborhood, a distance of 3 miles which was also the road to Kapua's house, situated a quarter of a mile beyond Bigham's. They were riding, one a dark colored horse, either red or black, the other a white or gray horse. There was a discrepancy in the testimony as to which boy was on which horse, and driving with them a donkey loaded with bread fruit—that when arrested on the Sunday, spots were found on their clothes pronounced by several witnesses to be blood, and of which the accused gave contradictory accounts, when asked to explain them. That while the prisoners were under arrest, after the Coroner's inquest, one of them, Kapua, passed out to a younger brother a purse and keys. Mr. Porter Green who was then on guard, seeing something passed out went to the boy who ran and threw them to his mother. The purse was of rule and somewhat unique make, shaped rather like a short spectacle case, of brown leather apparently a

TABLE SHOWING the amount of Real and Personal Property, the number of Carriages, Polls, Stations, Horses, Mules and Dogs, in each District of the Hawaiian Islands, upon which the Taxes of 1859 have been paid; the amount of School and Road Tax in each District; the Cost of Assessment and Collection; together with the net Receipts of the Treasury from Taxation for the years 1859 and 1858. Prepared by H. W. McCoughtry, Reg. Pub. Acc'ts.

Large table with multiple columns showing tax data for various districts across Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, and Kauai. Includes sub-totals for each island and a grand total.

Note.—The School and Road Taxes are not paid into the Treasury, the former being paid to the School Treasurer and the latter to the Road Superintendent of the district in which they are collected. The column headed, "Cost of Collection," shows merely the cost of collection paid by the Treasury, and not the total compensation of the collectors. In addition to the sums stated in the Table, they receive a commission on the amount of School and Road Taxes collected by them. The column headed "Net Receipts of the Treasury, 1859," shows the net receipts at the time of settlement by the Treasury; but a small amount of taxes has been received since that time, which is not included in the Table.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF WHALERS AT AND FROM HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. SPRING SEASON OF 1860.

Table listing whaler arrivals and departures. Columns include Arriv'd, Vessel, Master, On board, Where from, Season's catch, Sailed, Where bound, Amount shipped.

The Am. sh. Reg. Fish. 955 tons, in port since last Fall, sailed Feb 21, for Japan and Ochock Sea.

piece of an old goat skin leggin. Mr. Hall had seen the deceased the same week take money out of a purse resembling this. He thought this to be the identical one. Dr. McJug had treated him for ophthalmia and early in December had observed him on taking off his spectacles put them into an old looking case. He thought this to be the article. Mr. Torbert, in August last, had received some money from Bigham, and had particularly noticed the purse from which it was taken, and thought to himself at that time that Bigham was a singularly economical man, to have made himself so rude a purse. Kale a woman adduced by the prosecution to testify to this point, said she knew the purse of Mr. Bigham and described it as being long and narrow with a flap buttoning over the mouth, but on being shown the one taken from the prisoner said that Bigham's was different, the flap being a separate piece sewed on.

Three clubs were produced which had been found near the body, two of them were matched pieces, evidently of the same stick, a piece of American pine—the third, a piece of a board which had apparently been used to stake out horses, was much stained with blood. None of these were traced to the prisoners. Wm. Crowninshield testified, that lately meeting Kapua and Kapoi, just after an action of law which deceased had brought against them for trespass of their horses on his land, and recovered three dollars, witness remarked to them, "So you have lost your suit with the foreigner?" they replied, "Yes, ina ua papehika ka haole ma ua mahepona ka maua uka ana"—i. e., if we had beaten (or killed) the foreigner, we should have well paid our money. Another witness testified, that in a conversation between deceased and prisoners, he heard Kapua say to him, "Pomaikai oe ina ua koe koi oia moku koi a koi ma keia hepe koi a koi," i. e., You will be lucky if you have life remaining in your body hereafter.

When Mr. Hall first went into Bigham's house on the morning of Sunday, he saw a box of soap broken open and some bars scattered about. Two were missing from the complement of the box. Witness was not positive as to the description of the soap. There was testimony of another witness that a shirt found in Naloahi's house had appearance of soap having been wrapped up in it. This was not corroborated.

These threats, the prisoners having been proved to have been near the deceased's house on the evening of his death, the supposed stains of blood upon some articles of clothing, the possession of the purse, and the discrepancy of their own and their parents' accounts of their whereabouts were the points offered to convict them, or, strictly speaking Kapua, of the crime charged. The defence agreed in the fact of prisoners having gone up the road on Saturday evening leading to Bigham and Kapoi's carrying a supply of breadfruit. The alleged spots of blood upon the garments having never been proved by chemical analysis to be human blood or blood of any kind were to be submitted to the inspection of the jury. Their appearance as presented for inspection of the jury was not convincing. Testimony was adduced to show that the purse had been made by one of the prisoners and belonged to them. The jury retired at half-past six on the evening of Wednesday, the third day of the trial, and after an absence of three hours, brought in a verdict of not guilty, none dissenting. Kapua was discharged and the following morning a nolle prosequi entered by the District Attorney as to the other two.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6th.—King vs. Wm. Hagdale.—The prisoner was charged with the offense of burglary in breaking and entering the store house of J. I. Dowsett and stealing there two sides of sole leather, which he was caught selling the same evening. In this case the evidence was not doubtful and the result to the prisoner threatened to be unpleasant, when his counsel raised the objection that, being indicted for burglary, he could not be convicted of what was only house-breaking—which was sustained by the Court. The District

Attorney then immediately moved to enter a nolle prosequi.

Prisoner's counsel contended that at this stage of proceedings this could not be done, the case having gone to the jury. The Court, after full argument, reserved their decision, and permitted the jury to separate and the prisoner to go at large upon his own recognizance.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7th.—King vs. Keala.—Charged with arson, setting fire to a thatched house in Nuuanu Valley in January last. Prisoner was acquitted.

King vs. Ooloo, et al.—Three other natives charged with driving horses into cultivated land with intent they should commit trespass. This case not concluded when we go to press.

"A trip of beauty is a joy forever."

TRIAL OF SCHOONER EMMA ROOKE.

On Monday last, a number of gentlemen, among whom were His Majesty and H. R. H. Prince Kamehameha, and His Ex. the Minister of Finance, assembled on board the Schooner Emma Rooke, recently arrived from New London, in order to witness her performance, on a trip to come off that morning. The wind was quite fresh from the Northward and Eastward, and with a single reef in the foresail and mainsail and the bonnet off the jib, at 20 minutes past 11 o'clock, the schooner cast off from the Bark Comet, and stood out the harbor. At 25 minutes past 11 she passed the outer spar buoy, and when outside the reef continued sailing, on a wind, before the wind, and with the wind abeam, between the buoy and Diamond Head, her performance in all positions eliciting the warmest praises of the company on board. After a little playful bantering on the part of some of the old salts, Capt. "Chad," good naturedly shook the reef out of the foresail, and when off Diamond Head, and the vessel caught the full strength of the wind and swell in the channel, she fairly tacked. The only water taken on board of any consequence was at this time, (we should say salt water), and the reporter has a lively recollection of seeing, just then a number of merry glides, occasioned by the exhibition of some ludicrous slides to leeward of the least "salty" of the crowd. Some three hours were passed in this manner, enlivened with Spenserian sallies, some of which were honored more in the breach than in the observance, when at 2 30, P. M., she rounded the spar buoy, and shot into the harbor with a "Hammond's nip," making but a single tack, and it was thought by many of the experienced ones, that even this was unnecessary. She came round with ease and showed herself in every particular just suited for what she was built, viz., to be the "crack" schooner of the fleet.

We find by her register that the Emma Rooke was built in New London, in October last year, by Wm. Miller, the builder of our favorite San Francisco pack-ets Yankee. Her length is 92 feet 9 inches, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 9 feet 6 inches, and her burthen 156 9-65 tons. She is commanded by Capt. Chadwick so long and favorably known in the Mo, and will be employed in the Island trade. On Tuesday Her Majesty Queen Emma did Capt. Chadwick the honor to pay a visit to this beautiful schooner which bears her maiden name, and whose symmetry of form does not disgrace the regal appellation. The schooner sailed on Wednesday for Lahaina, and Kona.

The "Cattlopes." A band of young gentlemen have clubbed together under this euphonious title, (which, we are assured, has nothing to do with gillipers), and have been serenading some of our quiet families these fine moonlight nights with exquisite vocal music.

A well-known mechanic of this place, it is reported, has recently fallen heir to a fortune in the United States, fuller particulars of which we hope to be able to give next week.

Quite an interesting game of ball came off yesterday afternoon on the Esplanade between the Punahou Boys and the Town Boys. The game was so good and so good when our reporter left the scene of action.

The "boys" of a larger growth, among whom were some of the leading merchants and their clerks, had a game of good old-fashioned base ball on Sheriff Brown's premises, makai, which is said to have afforded much amusement both to actors and spectators. Success to the "sport."

Fire. The alarm of fire yesterday at 10 o'clock, A. M., was occasioned by the burning of a grass house on Nuuanu road, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Hillebrand. The Fire Department were on the ground with their usual promptness. Engine Co. No. 1 being the first to reach the scene of the fire, rendered efficient aid in extinguishing the burning remains of the house, thereby probably saving other property from conflagration.

Removal. Mr. George C. Siders has removed from his old stand in Kaunahuanu street to the fire-proof building opposite, and will hang out the old familiar coffee pot as soon as the dents in it are taken out. Three of the most industrious firms in Honolulu can now be seen daily in Kaunahuanu street, alongside of each other, struggling to gain an honest livelihood. Ahem!

"After the most unequivocal expression of public sentiment," (see the Advertiser postscript) our paper continues crowded every week with exclusion of imports, exports and such like information.

INTEREST FOREIGN DATES.

Table listing foreign dates for various locations including Hongkong, Liverpool, San Francisco, Melbourne, New Orleans, and New York.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1860.

The dullness in trade continues, and the reports received of its state on the other Islands continue what we have before stated, that it is in a more depressed condition than in the corresponding season last year. No whaler has as yet arrived from the New Zealand ground, en route for the North. There have been several from the coast of California with cuts above the average, which may be fixed at about 400 bbls. The General Williams arrived Monday with 1,900 bbls; the Phoenix yesterday with above 1,200 bbls and the Harmony to-day, with 800 bbls.

The Josephine arrived last evening from Baker's and Holland's Islands, which she left on the 16th ult. The ship Josephine had to sail the evening of that day for Hampton roads, having completed her cargo, and the Darling would come from the west of convenience for loading was very much felt, and the continual distraction of the boats by the surf retarded their efforts. The Agate sailed to-day for McKean's and Baker's Islands with stores and provisions. From thence she proceeds North, direct.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS FROM VICTORIA, V. I.—The arrival of the bark Hesper, of this line, from Puget Sound, with a cargo of lumber, amounting to about 225 M tons dressed and rough and M shingles and clapboards, adds to the supply of that description on hand. This fine and roomy bark, with her bush deck fore and aft and spacious hold, is well adapted for the carrying of cattle and live stock, for which we are glad to see a growing trade with British Columbia, and it hope it will continue. The other vessel of the line, the Jenny Ford, is the Commodore, (formerly the steamer of that name) and as well adapted as her consorts for the lumber and cattle trade. These three vessels will continue to run as long as inducements offer, the agents here being Messrs. H. Backfield and Co., whose high business character is a sufficient guarantee for the strict execution of all engagements made by the line. The Commodore can be looked for in all the coming month.

The arrivals for the past week have been the Commodore, 189 days from New Castle, N. S. W., with coals for San Francisco. She was in want of water and provisions, and having procured these she sailed yesterday for her port of destination. The ship Jenny Ford, purchased in San Francisco, for the inter-island trade, by Mr. Owen, arrived on the 3d from San Francisco. She left there on the 15th, but brought papers of no later date than the 12th. The market had advanced for sugars with a week's demand and coffee remained firm. The Commodore sailed on Tuesday