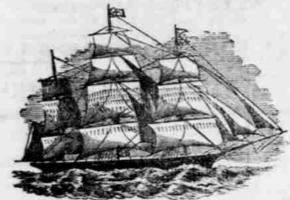


FOREIGN NEWS!



United States.

As there is no means of knowing what part or how much of the telegraphed news from the United States is correct and reliable, it becomes a fruitless task for the foreign journalist to endeavor to unravel the wheat from the chaff of such intelligence. The military operations on the Potomac are shrouded in mystery. All that is positively known is that the Federals had crossed the Potomac at or about Edward's Ferry in force on the 21st and 22d of October, marching on Leesburg, but that on the 11th of November they had not yet taken it. From both sides large bodies of troops were gathering towards Leesburg and a decisive battle could not probably be much longer avoided.

There is a rumor that one of the naval cadres, which left Fort Monroe for the South, had bombarded and taken the Forts at Port Royal, S. C., and burned a part of the town of Beaufort. As yet it is only a rumor, though probably true. Such a proceeding would place the Federal forces between Charleston and Savannah and materially embarrass both places.

In Missouri General Fremont was still running after Gen. Price, but had not caught him up till latest dates, which announce that Fremont had been superseded by General Halleck.

General Scott had resigned and General McClellan had been promoted in his place. General Scott intended to travel in Europe for his health.

The only account of the battle at Leesburg comes from Southern papers. The Northern journals seem to identify it with the skirmish at Edward's Ferry.

The Richmond papers contain accounts of the battle near Leesburg. They say they had fifteen regiments on the ground, but that only part of them were engaged. They claim a decisive victory, with 400 prisoners, 3 pieces of artillery, 2 flags and several hundred muskets. They admit a loss of 500. There are now over 50,000 rebels at Leesburg.

New York, Oct. 30.—The steamer Columbia arrived here from Havana, bringing news that things looked quite warlike there. A large fleet was fitting out for Mexico. The English Minister had called on the Rebel Commissioners in full uniform, and presented them to the Captain-General of Cuba. The Captain of the pirate Jeff Davis lately arrived at Havana.

The state prisoners (onious words), in Fort Lafayette had been conveyed to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor.

The Times' despatch says there is a slackening in enlistments. They are so quiet that the War Department is again about returning to the system of accepting men directly, without the intervention of the State authorities. It is also contemplated commissioning the officers, through the War Department, directly by the President.

In several skirmishes in Kentucky the Federals had repulsed the Secessionists.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—In the Circuit Court this morning the case of the *Patrol* (the pirate) was called, but was postponed until next Monday. While the Assistant District Attorney was urging the trial, Judge Grier said he could not consent to have the regular business of the Court interrupted. It seemed like a farce to try them at the time when the country had civil war. The dictates of humanity would counsel the Government to try captives on the sea the same as though taken on land, and he could not understand the policy of holding the first as prisoners and releasing the latter. Let the rebellion be crushed, and that that it may be speedily! and then these men can be tried for treason or piracy—he would assist, no matter how much he might be called a Jefferys or Scroggs.

The Hayes Arctic Expedition had returned. The United States sailed from Boston in July 1860; went up Smith's Straits and remained there till July 10, 1861. The farthest North reached by Dr. Hayes was 81° 35' west side of Kennedy channel; left Discoe Island for New York on the 17th September last. Two men only died during the cruise out of a crew of sixteen persons. The vessel returning before her time leads to the belief that important discoveries had been made, which would shortly be laid before the public.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Chamber of Commerce today adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, asking for the establishment of a line of steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China, to be run by the protection of the American commerce of the Pacific, and of sufficient speed to ensure the rapid transmission of the mail.

The Louisville Journal protests against the ground that certain Northern clergymen and newspapers are taking to make this war one for the general emancipation of the slaves, and goes so far as to demand the arrest and imprisonment of the advocates of this movement, as enemies of the Union.

Had they been thus dealt with before, there would perhaps not have been any rebellion.—Ed. Pol.

SALT IN THE SOUTH.—Scientific American says the statements regarding a want of salt in the South, are incorrect. It is supposed that the South is entirely dependent upon the North for foreign importation for its supply of this necessary substance, but this is not the case. Next to New York, Virginia makes the greatest quantity of salt annually of any State in the Union. The amount manufactured by Virginia is 5,938,447 bushels per annum; by Florida, 3,650,000 bushels; by Louisiana, 70,000. Salt is manufactured in eleven States, the total product being 13,988,447 bushels. But as that is not quite half the amount that is required for use, we import 14,094,227 bushels, of which 10,335,266 came from England.

DECLINE IN BANK STOCK CAUSED BY THE WAR.—The Boston *Trafficker* has published a statement of the market value of the stock of each of the banks in that city on October 2d and March 28th, both of this year. By an examination of that table the depreciation is found to be very great. The aggregate value to a person owning one share in each of the Boston banks, on the day first named, was \$1,175 on the 2d of October, \$1,285; aggregate depreciation, \$588. A average depreciation on each share, \$13 35 4/11, or a little more than 13 3/4 per cent. The total depreciation on the \$38,631,700 banking capital of Boston has been \$5,311,920 25.

SPURT OF THE TIMES.—We clip the following from the S. F. Bulletin: Scraps of Secession Rhymes.

One God, one woman, and one flag, We worship and adore; Our motto is—LET US ALONE— We ask for nothing more. Dixie, Dixie, Dixie! Down outside, up the middle! Dixie, Dixie, Dixie! Dixie, Dixie, Dixie!

"Rebel" 's the righteous name, Washington bore, Why, then, he ours the name, The name that he matched from shame, Making it first in war, Foremost in war.

Thou wilt not yield the vanguard, My Maryland! My Maryland! Better the first upon the roll, Better the blade, the shot, the bow, Than the crucifix of the soul, My Maryland! My Maryland!

War to the hills! That's the gruff, Who fetter the freeman To ransom the slave.

A National Hymn All hail to our country great, May never falter; But every damned Secessionist Is hung up by a halter!

European News.—Oct. 27.

Bosnia and Serbia have declared in favor of Montenegro.

All the members of the Diet at Pesth have resigned, and the hall of their sittings has been occupied by a military detachment.

The new English steamer *Victoria* has made her trial trip between Folkestone and Boulogne in one hour and thirty-four minutes, and returned in one hour and thirty-three minutes, or twenty miles an hour, through a rugged and chopping sea. In fine weather she is expected to make 30 miles per hour.

In Genoa, Sept. 24, was observed a new comet, with three tails, visible from 10 1/2 P. M. till 4 A. M. in the constellation of Orion, eastern part.

Heavy rains had fallen in France, and the vintage promised both an abundant and excellent crop.

A Dutch journal observes that the streets in Amsterdam are sinking in and breaking by pieces. The reason is attributed to the bottom being carried away by the action of the water. Lively fears are entertained that the city will again be swallowed up.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24th Sept.—On Sunday the first conference, relative to the union of the Danubian Principalities, was held. Turkey, England and France voted for the Union; Russia, Austria and Prussia voted against it.

The Russian Emperor would start on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. She was at Odessa at latest dates.

The London *Times*, in a leader, says that the blockade of the Southern ports is not effective, and reminds the Washington Government that foreign nations are bound to recognize a blockade. It also shows that the cutting off of the cotton supply is the work of the South as much as the North, and it also seems quite true that all cotton exportation has been forbidden by the Confederate Government, in order that foreign nations, especially England, may be forced to take sides in the American quarrel.

The London *Post* (Palmerston's organ), has a strong article against any interference, and urges the fallacy of a notion that recognition of the rebel States would re-open the cotton trade; it considers, on the contrary, that their recognition would only increase the vigor of the blockade, and that any interference would be an act of war.

The London *Shipping Gazette* continues to denounce the conduct of the blockade and the wrongs done to British subjects, and says that some action on the part of the British Government is indispensable.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the Day of Humiliation in America, says that all the turmoil of war will cause a change in the morals of the community as can be desired, and that there is a faint glimmering of a ray down; it adds that intelligent Americans are inclined to believe that the return of peace through war will be a security against more Secession in future, and will be the era of a better and more orderly Government in the Northern States generally.

Capt. Simms, of the pirate *Sunder*, reached Liverpool on the steamer *Edinburgh*.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the discussion as to the common line of policy to be adopted by France and England on the American question has been again renewed. The subject has been discussed before, but was postponed. Possibly the information brought over by Prince Napoleon may have contributed to listen to proposals which might be made in this respect by England.

The London *Globe* gives prominence to the following paragraphs: We learn from an authentic source that a ratification has been effected affecting the trade with the Southern States.

It would appear from a letter of instruction issued by Mr. Manning, from Richmond, on the 22d of August, to the Confederate Government, authorized vessels coming from foreign countries, to enter any port of the Southern Coast, declaring such ports shall be considered as proper ports of entry for such vessels, when the master or owner shall without delay dispatch a messenger to the nearest Collection District, in order that a revenue officer may be sent by the Collector to take charge of the cargo.

At a Conservative demonstration in Essex county, Mr. Jarvis, a member of Parliament, expatiated on the war in America and its effect on England. He argued in favor of the right of Secession, and urged that the people of England should give such expression to their sentiments as would induce the Government to accede to their wishes.

News from Europe, per last steamer, shows that the Rebel Commissioners in London and Paris were confident and noisy, and believed that the necessities of the manufacturing interests will lead to interference in the American contest for the purpose of breaking up the blockade to procure a supply of cotton.

It is nevertheless evident that their cause is losing ground, both in the London people and press.

The new treaty of commerce with England is now in full force, and Paris—and, for that matter, all France—is inundated with English merchandise. The large manufacturers who, up to the present time, have been protected by either downright prohibition, or tariffs that were almost the same in their results, have been forced in many instances to give up a contest with the better machinery and cheaper labor of England, and have stopped their factories—in most cases throwing hundreds, in some cases thousands, of workmen out of employment. A feeling of deep exasperation is the result, and there are not lacking eminent politicians here to assert that France must get over the treaty if she has to go to war with England for the attainment of that purpose. The Emperor Napoleon is much annoyed at this. The protectionists form the influential part of the public, and they will, no doubt, through anger at their losses, be induced to join the fraud already started by the Orleansists and clerical parties. There is great danger for the Government.

China.—The Emperor of China died on the 22d of August at his palace of Zehol, in Tartary, aged 30 years, and after a reign of ten years. His son, a minor, will succeed under a regency of six. It is said that the pleasures of the Harem destroyed his life.

Nanking has been captured by the Imperialists after a siege of several months, during which the rebels suffered extremely from famine, and were driven to cannibalism for the support of life. The Taipings were all massacred to a man. The Prussian treaty had been concluded. Feking is being visited by foreigners in great numbers.

Japan.—The relations between the Imperial Government and the foreign representatives are most critical. It is thought that France and England cannot long avoid employing rifled cannon as the interpreters of the late treaties.

The Hongkong Press says: The general impression is that coercion will have to be resorted to with the Japanese, for the purpose of ascertaining precisely who and what the actual Government of the country consists of. At present it would appear as if the ostensible rulers were merely a sham meant to act a part dictated by the ruling powers, who work covertly, and are bent upon expelling foreigners entirely from the country. Opinions are divided as to whether the trade of Japan, with its adverse exchange, is worth the expense of such questionable alliances.

It is certain, however, that Russian aggression has awakened the fears of the Japanese, and that the abandonment of the field by the British would materially tend to strengthen Russian influence in the North Pacific. Where suicide is deemed heroic, and the commission of assassination patriotic, it is clear that European diplomacy becomes inapplicable, unless backed by physical force and great energy.

The English flag-ship *Impressario* had struck on a rock in Jeddah Bay and been obliged to throw her guns overboard before she got off.

The following is a translation of the celebrated "National Hymn of Poland": *Pose os Polakie*, to which reference is so often made: "Lord God, who during so many centuries surrounded Poland with splendor, might and glory, who covered her then with thy fatherly shield, who averted so long the evils to which she finally succumbed; Lord, prostrate before thy altars we beseech Thee, give us our fatherland, give us our liberty!"

"Lord God, who, afterwards, moved by our ruin, has protected the champions of the holiest of causes, who has given them the whole world for witness of their courage, and augmented their glory even in the depth of their calamities; Lord, prostrate before thy altars,

Now and Then.

If there is anything remarkable in the conduct of the P. C. *Advertiser*, it is the consistency of its inconsistency. In August this year it thundered away at the Ministers for not reducing the Police force of Honolulu, and said—

"In former times, when thousands of whoremongers thronged our streets, a large force was perhaps needed, but the appropriation of 1860 and '61 exceeded the same for 1857 and '59 by a considerable amount. In 1858 and '59 the harbor of Honolulu was visited by a numerous fleet—they have left, and the occasion that called for a large police force has also gone, and the people inquire, why is the sum of \$45,000 expended to keep numbers of policemen doing up our street corners? The whole number of policemen, foreigners and natives, guarding the town of Honolulu proper, is from thirty to thirty-five. Is it not ridiculous to squander the public money by keeping up an establishment of police that gives a salaried policeman at the rate of one to every two hundred and fifty inhabitants, men, women and children? Under the efficient arrangement of the present able chief of police, an appropriation of half the amount would give as much security and peace to a town inhabited by orderly foreigners and the most peaceful native population in the world.

The *Advertiser* had its wish; it was taken at its word; and the Ministers reduced the Police force in October. Is the *Advertiser* content? No. In December it writes: "Now that our police is reduced to a figure that enables the Ministers to draw their salaries regularly, burglaries, robberies, and attempts at arson are of nightly occurrence. Property-holders should insist on a larger police force at night. They pay taxes for the protection of their property, and they have the right to demand such protection. Let the Ministry care for the public half as much as they care for themselves, and there will be no cause of complaint."

Did the *Advertiser* speak the public sentiment in August last, when it denounced the police as a useless, extravagant expense, "dozing at the corners"? Does it speak the public sentiment now, when it asserts that the Ministers reduced the police from personal motives and not as a part of a general plan of retrenchment? If the *Advertiser* was right in August, how could the Ministers be wrong in October? If it is right in December, why urge the Ministers to a step in August which it now condemns!

It is apparent that the conductors of the *Advertiser* do not read their own paper, or they could never have been guilty of such gross inconsistency in so short a time.

Again, if the "arrangements of the present able Chief of the Police" were efficient in August, with a sufficient appropriation, how could they be otherwise than inefficient in December, with an appropriation reduced "one-half," according to "special request," as the play bills say—or is the ability of the Chief less now than then, or is he expected to do more with less means? Either the *Advertiser* must confess that itself, and not the Ministry, is the moral cause (through its misrepresentations of public opinion) of the retrenchment of the police, or it must confess that, instead of speaking the public, enlightened and conservative sentiment of the community, it only utters the insensate ravings of a captious, snarling faction bent upon throwing dirt on the Ministers at whatever cost of truth and consistency. There is no escaping this dilemma. The *Advertiser* has got itself into a logical pillory, and for once it stands unmasked and foiled in its own net.

When next the *Advertiser* urges the Ministers to this or that measure, "property-holders should insist" and "tax payers have a right to demand" that the Government should act upon its own conscience, and not consider the *Advertiser* as the mouthpiece of the public.

We have reason to believe that, when the plan of retrenchment was under discussion by the Ministers, the reduction of the Police was a mooted point—whether to reduce at the head or at the foot. We know further that the *Advertiser*'s ill advised article appeared at that particular juncture, damning the constabulary "dozing at the corners," and in the same breath praising the ability and efficiency of the Chief of the Police, as well as the orderly character of the inhabitants, omitting however the large Coolie ingredient of the town population and the well known fact that every villain in the country, male and female, invariably resorts to Honolulu during the season to fleece the sailors and rob the residents. We do not say that the *Advertiser*'s article, pretending to enlighten the Government upon the public opinion, decided the deliberations of the Ministers; but we do say that, having recommended the measure, the *Advertiser* should have been the last man in the country to condemn the Ministers for adopting it, and that it has no right, and in common decency no excuse, for accusing them of venal motives in adopting a measure from which they have drawn no personal profit.

Earthquake.—On Thursday forenoon, at 10 minutes to 12 o'clock, the good people of Honolulu were not a little startled by two distinct shocks of an earthquake. The first shock was apparently perpendicular with a tremendous crash, with a perfectly sensible, though perhaps not visible lifting up and down of buildings and houses. This was immediately followed by a heavy rumbling sound, as of the rolling of large casks of old iron over a pavement, and a horizontal, wavy motion proceeding from east to west. Window panes, glassware and crockery shook as if the town had been bombarded, and in several places the plastering fell from the ceilings of houses. People rushed from their buildings into the street—and we presume, thanked God that no damage was done. Although shocks of earthquakes are of common occurrence here on Hawaii, yet for very many years none has been felt on Oahu at all comparable to the present strength and duration.

Accident and Loss of Life.—Our Lahaina correspondent writes: "On the 14th ult., a native whose name is Alapai left Oluwala and went to the Malia Bay to bring his mother home with him—his mother's name is or was Haulaa. They embarked together in a canoe at the Malia, and when they had got around by the foot of the mountain, the ama of the canoe got adrift, the seizings having parted, and the canoe swamped. At this juncture the wind began to blow with great fury, which caused them to drift from shore so very fast that they concluded to leave the canoe and try and swim to the land. They first prayed (so the native tells me) then set out for the shore; but the woman being old and feeble, her strength was soon exhausted, and after ineffectual attempts to save his mother, she drowned while they were yet some half a mile or more from the shore. Alapai got on shore about 5 o'clock P. M."

The Montreal.—This vessel, commanded by Capt. Soule, arrived at the port of Honolulu on the 27th ult., and left on the 29th without entry or clearance, involving a clear violation of Sections 567 and 581 of the Civil Code.

The matter is said to be in the course of investigation, and we trust that there will be no lack of disposition to vindicate the laws of the country, and mete out a full measure of justice to all parties concerned in willful infraction.

Still Later!

Upon the receipt at Washington of the official dispatches, a General Order was issued, of which the substance was as follows: "The Emperor, in recognition of the services of the Navy and the country, in his high gratification at the brilliant success of the combined forces of the Navy and Army, respectively commanded by Flag-officer F. Dupont and Brig General W. H. (E.) Sherman with the capture of Fort Walker and Fort Beauregard, which command the entrance to Port Royal harbor, South Carolina. To commemorate this signal victory, it is ordered that a national salute be fired from each Navy Yard at meridian of the day following the receipt of this order.

Five of the 20 guns of the fort on Hilton Head were dismantled. There were 900 rebels on Hilton Peaks, and 1,500 on Bay Point. We have captured 55 cannon, 500 muskets, and any quantity of ammunition, of which the rebels escaped in this instance. We have taken 2,500 blankets, and tents for 3,000 men.

QUINCY, ILL., Nov. 15.—Norfolk papers have received at Baltimore containing news from Richmond to the 11th inst.

Col. Corcoran, and eighteen others, prisoners captured at Manassas, had been selected by lot to be hung, by way of retaliation for Capt. Baker, and the crew of the privateer *Savannah*. The Hon. Mr. Ely drew lots for Corcoran, who is now in prison at Charleston. In case the court at New York condemned the crew of the *Savannah* to death, the Federal officers will be immediately hanged.

A private letter from the Gulf Squadron states positively that the privateer *Sumpter* has been captured, and that her crew is on board the *Niagara*, on her way North.

New York dispatches state that Secretary Chase will appoint a Collector for Port Beaufort and cotton will be once shipped from there to England.

The rebel pickets kept a watch on the river opposite to the city of New Orleans, and the General Banks and General Seward will make an attack. The river is low enough for infantry to ford.

The *World's* dispatch says: Generals Stone and Banks are in town.

A Grand Council of War is to be held to-day, which will be participated in by Gen. McClellan, the President and all acting Major-Generals. The question of an advance will be decided.

Our spies and scouts report great disturbances in the Rebel ranks, and rapid moving of troops. There is also great activity in the army here.

The *Times*' dispatch says: There is evidently an intention on the part of the Government to follow up the blow so successfully struck on the sea coast.

Gen. Harney has gone to Fort Monroe. It is thought he will take command of the reinforcements, and participate in the campaign on the Southern coast.

Beaufort had not been burned, as was reported. It contained an immense deal of cotton; but it is well known Bluffton would be destroyed, in case it was situated.

European.—Revolutionary movements are taking place among the students throughout Russia. The disturbances at Moscow were quelled by a military force. A petition is being signed largely for a Constitutional Assembly, monster meeting of the people was expected on the arrival of the Emperor at Moscow.

Hawaiian Seaman.—A much wanted and generally miserably paid individual is the Hawaiian seaman on foreign whaling voyages. Smart, intrepid, untiring, docile and quiet, he has almost become a constituent part of the Pacific whaling industry; and not the least inducement for the visits of the whaling fleet to our islands has been the obtaining of Hawaiian seamen to perform their voyages. The condition of the Hawaiian seaman has often engaged the attention of the Legislature, to protect him from imposition or fraud. Under the 152d Section of the Civil Code, it is made the duty of the Agent of this Government, when native seamen are discharged from any whaling ship or other vessel engaged in foreign trade, to see that the master thereof shall, previous to settlement with such seaman, exhibit to him or his deputy a detailed account of the debts incurred by said seaman to such vessel, and the amount of wages earned, which account shall, if required, be verified by oath, to be administered by said Agent; the compensation of the said Agent being two and one-half per cent. on the amount due to the seaman. But what has been the practice? The Agent of the Government casts up and certifies the amount due to the seaman, whose funds are carried to the American Consulate for payment of the wages so certified by the Agent of the Government. The American Consul then deducts two and a half per cent. commission for disbursing (?) the native seaman's wages, and also the two and a half per cent. allowed by law to the Agent of this Government for his services,—in all five per cent. of the seaman's earnings. To this grievance of the Hawaiian seaman, and we think it a just one, we would call the attention of our Government. It appoints an Agent and permits him to be paid by the Hawaiian seaman for the express purpose "to render him all assistance in his power in making his agreement as to service and wages;" and the 148th Section of the Civil Code especially declares that "no portion whatever of the expenses of shipping or discharging native sailors shall be paid by them or be deducted from the share or wages due them." We are informed that the deduction, to which we now call attention, has been practiced for a long time; but if so, it would be interesting to know why the Agent of the Government has not protested against it long ago, or by what construction of the plain reading of the law he has come to acquiesce in a reduction of the Hawaiian seaman's earnings, for which the American Consul may claim precedent and usage, but which the law of this country made it the Agent's express duty to protect the native seaman from. Judge Robertson, sitting in Admiralty, has just rendered a decision in a case connected with this subject, as affecting foreign seamen, which we will publish next week, and which we hope will assist in placing it in a clearer light.

Correction.—By some unaccountable and certainly not designed oversight, in recapitulating last week the names of the gentlemen who had been proposed as candidates for the coming election to the Legislature, we omitted the name of Mr. H. Holstein, of Nausau Valley. There can be no misconstruction, there should be no feeling with those who proposed Mr. Holstein.

Acknowledgements.—Ours are due to Messrs. McRae & Merrill, and C. W. Brooks & Co., of San Francisco, and to Mr. H. M. Whitney, of Honolulu, for late dates per *Lotus*.

Hawaiian Wine.

Pure and unadulterated. Mr. Boehle of Lahaina has kindly sent us by the hands of Mr. Oudinot a couple bottles of wine manufactured by him from the grapes grown in Lahaina this year. It is a light, pleasant table wine, of the Hock-family of wines, clear as amber, full in body, and with a peculiarly pleasant acidity. This wine will undoubtedly improve by lying a little longer, but as a sample of what can be done in the wine culture on these islands, it is the best of its kind that we have seen. There can be no shadow of doubt that this wine is preferable, both in purity and quality, to the imported clarets and hocks consumed in this country, unless, which is of the most rare occurrence, they should by some accident come direct from the foreign producer's vineyard. With such as this at 25 cents a bottle, drunkenness would disappear and the physical constitution of the people improve.

The Hilo Murder.—The latest advices received from Hilo inform us that the investigation conducted in regard to the murder of the late Mr. Ely and wife, had brought out the additional fact that a club-footed person had evidently been a busy actor in that fearful tragedy, as the bloody foot-marks on the mats and the floor of the house evidently attest. Another native, a laborer on the adjoining Makahanalo plantation, had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, but the club-footed person had escaped from Hilo and was supposed to have made his way down to Oahu. What amount of money was in the house before the murder, and how much was stolen has not yet been ascertained. The mother-in-law of Mr. Ely is not yet dead, and may, possibly, recover; but her intellect is so fearfully shattered that no coherent or sensible conversation can be held with her upon the subject.

Hawaiian Theater.—This week has been devoted to Benefits. On Monday Mrs. Wells, on Wednesday Miss C. Howard, and on Friday Madame Bisacchiotti. Crowded and pleased audiences attended, and the Beneficiaries, we hope, obtained both pecuniary and mental gratification for their exertions to please, which they sought for and so richly deserved.

On Monday night next Mr. Ch. Derby, the Manager of the Theater, takes his benefit, the last for the season, when a programme of the most entertaining performances will be offered. Mr. Derby's endeavors to cater to the amusements of Honolulu deserve a fair remembrance at his hands.

Eminent International Comity.—Captain Crown, of His Russian Imperial Majesty's Steam Gun-boat *Morge*, just before leaving Lima, called upon Mr. Eldridge, the King's Charge d'Affaires in Peru, notifying him that he was about to sail for this Kingdom, and offering to convey any dispatches for the Hawaiian Government. Mr. Eldridge, and others, availing themselves of Captain Crown's kind courtesy, forwarded by him official dispatches and letters for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which the gallant Captain sent up, by express, to Rosebank, on the very afternoon of his arrival.

Burglary.—On Tuesday morning last, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, some unknown person entered the sleeping room of H. A. Nilson, Esq., in Alakes street, deliberately blew out the light and abstracted a small box standing near the bedside containing \$700 in cash. Mr. N. awakening, as the light blew out, gave the alarm, and as the servant rushed in he saw the thief absconding through the lane leading down to the street, but there lost sight of him. No trace has yet been found of the thief or the money.

Captain Crown, of the Imperial Navy of Russia, commanding H. I. M.'s Steamer *Morge* on Monday, called upon His Excellency the Governor of Oahu, His Royal Highness Prince Kamehameha, and other Ministers of the King.

On the same day, Lieutenant Arsenieff, of the Imperial Navy, and Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with a letter from Captain Montresor, of H. B. M.'s Ship *Calypso*, who, in 1858, with distinguished courtesy, conveyed the King, with His Suite, and with the late Mr. Nicolas, a Buck and a Doe, as a present for the young Prince of Hawaii.

The Rabbits were taken great care of on board the *Morge*, and fed according to a written direction from Captain Montresor. They arrived in excellent order, and have been sent up to the young Prince by the schooner *Kokoulu*.

General Miller, in a letter from Lima of the 4th August, directs that \$100 be subscribed, in his name, towards the erection of a Monument to Captain Cook. In aid of the same project, it pleased Lady Franklin, ever patriotic, benevolent and generous, to lodge that same amount, in June last, with Mr. Green, H. B. M.'s Commissioner, who has charge of the subscription list. Her Ladyship, with her niece, is expected from the 25th to the 30th instant, on her way to Japan, China and England.

On Thursday, Captain Crown and Lieutenant Arsenieff dined, at Rosebank, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Also the Commissioners of the United States and of Great Britain, the Vice-Consul of Russia and Consul of Prussia, the Consul of Sweden and Norway, the Consul of Denmark and Hamburg, the Captain of the Port, and his Lady, whom Mr. Wylie had invited to meet Captain Crown.

Personal.—Col. J. A. Parker, late U. S. Consul for Honolulu, left on Tuesday last for San Francisco in the ship *Harrison*. Col. Parker took with him the highest esteem and the kindest regards of all classes of our people and residents, and the impressions he leaves behind him are those of an American gentleman, and an upright, active, competent officer.

Enter News.—The ship *Lotus*, Capt. Leckie, arrived last evening from San Francisco, en route for Hongkong, bringing Eastern dates to Nov. 16, confirming the report of the capture of Beaufort by the Federal troops. The *Luceria* was to follow from San Francisco with the mail.

Consecration of a Bishop for Honolulu.—In the London *Evening Mail* of Oct. 23, we find that Mr. T. N. Staley, late tutor of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, would be consecrated to the Missionary Bishopric of Honolulu on Nov. 1, (All Saints' Day,) in Westminster Abbey.

Real Estate.—The large tract of land, called *Lala*, in Koolooloa, containing about 6,000 acres of fine pasture land, was sold at public auction on Saturday last for the sum of \$5,880, to Capt. H. S. Howland of this city.

The Amateur Musical Society holds its Annual Meeting on Tuesday evening next, at the residence of Dr. R. McKibbin. The election of officers for the year will take place.

A communication signed "Teacher" is unavoidably deferred this week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ms. Eproun.—In the notice of thanksgiving and celebration on the 28th of November, you say, "The Fort Street Church had public thanksgiving services for the foreigners of that persuasion; and the Kawaiahaeo Church gave a religious play for the amusement of the native population." The natural impression conveyed by this statement is, that the religious play was the only services at Kawaiahaeo, and that the play or exhibition was given by the Church, neither of which things is true. Religious services were held at Kawaiahaeo Church, and a thanksgiving sermon preached by the pastor, in the same manner and at the same time as at Fort Street Church. In the afternoon, the natives got up an exhibition for their own amusement, originated by themselves without consultation with the pastor, or the Church as such; and conducted entirely by one, who has long been a prominent member of the Government, and accustomed to take the lead in such celebrations. It was done in honor of the King's birthday.

I am not disposed to dissent from the criticisms on the performances, although I cannot speak from personal observation, as I did not witness them. It only shows that Hawaiians, even the oldest of them, are not but children. Yours, &c. E. W. CLARK, Honolulu, Dec. 4, 1861.

Highly Interesting Official Correspondence, from the Government of the Emperor of Japan received through His Excellency Townsend Harris, Resident Minister of the United States at Jeddo.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN. No. 85. LONDON, July 5th, 1861.

Sir.—The Japanese Ministers, by Foreign Affairs, have received a Circular Note in reference to the state of affairs in the present time, and their inability to make any new treaties at the present time.

At the request of the Japanese Ministers, I have the honor to transmit to you, in duplicate, a translation of the Circular in question for your information.

I also enclose translation of the letter addressed to me by the Ministers, desiring my officious action in this behalf. I have the honor to be your Excellency's Most obedient, humble servant.

TOWNSEND HARRIS, His Excellency