

the prisoners, and satisfaction for the national insult.

During the course of proceedings against the prisoners while in California, and afterwards in Tepic, they were assisted with advice and other means by an American prisoner named Farham, who fortunately happened to be passing through that country, on his way to the United States, which services were acknowledged by the prisoners in the following certificate:—

Republic of Mexico, City of Tepic, 24th May, 1840. J. FARHAM, Esq., Sir: We the undersigned, natives of Great Britain, and of the United States of America, formerly residing in Upper California, and at present prisoners in this city, beg to return you our most grateful and sincere thanks for the very important services rendered to us in California, while under confinement there, and for your indefatigable and successful exertions in alleviating our sufferings and saving our lives while in the hands and under the persecution of the lawless men, who have lately committed so many atrocities against the settlers established in that country.

We have also equally to acknowledge the great trouble you have taken, to lay our case before the British and American consuls of this place, and to procure for us the kindness and protection of those gentlemen, which relieves us from all fear of farther personal danger and ill treatment, hitherto suffered by us from our late persecutors.

All this we owe to your disinterested kindness and indefatigable exertions for our welfare, and to you alone, under God, many of us owe our lives, which otherwise would certainly have been sacrificed to the fury of our tormentors. In return for such humane and beneficent services, we can only offer our prayers, and our thanks, and we trust that in due time you will meet the reward which such true benevolence merits.

- Names of Prisoners
- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| John Graham,        | Lawrence Carnichael, |
| Nathan Darby,       | George Frazer,       |
| Lewis Pollock,      | William Shea,        |
| Joseph Whitehouse,  | James Geizer Dove,   |
| Michael White,      | William Bloomfield,  |
| John Warner,        | Thomas Jones,        |
| John Price,         | Albert T. Morris,    |
| Richard Westlake,   | William Anderson,    |
| Wilhelm Brinken,    | James Meadows,       |
| Thomas Thomas,      | William Forbes,      |
| John Irwin,         | Elijah Perry,        |
| William Vezlone,    | Henry Knight,        |
| Albert Williams,    | Thomas Lewis,        |
| Robert McCallister, | Wm. Langlois,        |
| William Green,      | John Lucas,          |
| George Chapel,      | John Christian,      |
| James Louzide,      | Daniel Goff,         |
| William Baily,      | John Mayward,        |
| Joseph Boles,       | William Barton,      |
| John Higgins,       | John Vermillion,     |
| Charles Williams,   | G. Prior,            |
| Jos. Perce,         | Charles H. Cooper,   |
| James O'Brian,      | John Armstrong,      |

British Consulate, Tepic, 24th May, 1840. I hereby certify, that the names affixed to the foregoing letter, are of the true handwriting of those they represent, and now prisoners in this city. Given under my hand and seal, this day and year above dated. (Signed) JUSTICE BARROW.

CIVILISING INFLUENCES OF COMMERCE. The influences of commerce in extending the limits of civilization in both the past and present ages of the world, are admirably set forth in the following passages from an Address delivered before the Mercantile Library Association, at Boston, September 13, 1833, by Governor Everett.

"When we contemplate the past, we see some of the most important phenomena in human history intimately—I had almost said mysteriously—connected with commerce. In the very dawn of civilization, the art of alphabetical writing sprang up among a commercial people. One can almost imagine that these wonderfully convenient elements were a kind of shorthand, which the mercantile merchants, under the spur of necessity, contrived for keeping their accounts; for what could they have done with hieroglyphics of the Egyptian priesthood, applied to the practical purposes of a commerce which extended over the known world, and of which we have preserved to us such curious and instructive description by the prophet Ezekiel? A thousand years later, the same commercial race among whom this sublime invention had its origin, performed a not less glorious part as the champions of freedom.

When the Macedonian madman commenced his crusade against Asia, the Phoenicians opposed the only vigorous resistance to his march. The Tyrian merchants delayed him longer beneath the walls of their sea-girt city, than Darius at the head of all the armies of the east. In the succeeding centuries, when the dynasties established by Alexander were crumbling, and the Romans in turn took up the march of universal conquest and dominion, the commercial city of Carth-

age, the daughter of Tyre, afforded the most efficient check to their progress. But there was nowhere sufficient security for property in the old world, to form the basis of a permanent commercial prosperity. In the middle ages, the iron yoke of the feudal system was broken by commerce. The emancipation of Europe from the detestable sway of the barons, began with the privileges granted to the cities. The wealth acquired in commerce afforded the first counterpoise to that of the feudal chiefs who monopolized the land, and in the space of a century and a half gave birth to a new civilization. In the west of Europe the Hanse towns; in the east, the cities of Venice, Genoa, the ports of Sicily and Naples, Florence, Pisa, and Leghorn, began to swarm with active crowds. The Mediterranean, deserted for nearly ten centuries, is covered with vessels. Merchants from the Adriatic explore the farthest east; silks, spices, gums, gold, are distributed from the Italian cities through Europe, and the dawn of a general revival breaks on the world. Nature, at this juncture, discloses another of those mighty mysteries, which man is permitted from age to age to read in her awful volume. As the fulness of time approaches for the new world to be found, it is discovered that a piece of steel may be so prepared, that it will point a steady index to the pole. After it had led the adventurers of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, to the utmost limits of the old world—from Iceland to the south of Africa—the immortal discoverer, with the snows and sorrows of near sixty years upon his head, but with the fire of immortal youth in his heart, placed himself under the guidance of the mysterious pilot, bravely followed its mute direction through the terrors and the dangers of the unknown sea, called a new hemisphere into being.

It would be easy to connect with this discovery almost all the great events of modern history, and still more, all the great movements of modern civilization. Even in the colonization of New England, although more than almost any other human enterprise the offspring of the religious feeling, commercial adventure opened the way and furnished the means. As time rolled on, and events hastened to their consummation, commercial relations suggested the chief topics in the great controversy for liberty. The British Navigation Act was the original foundation of the colonial grievances. There was a constant struggle to break away from the limits of the monopoly imposed by the mother country. The American navigators could find no walls or barriers on the face of the deep, and they were determined that paper and parchment should not shut up what God had thrown open. The moment the war of independence was over, the commercial enterprise of the country went forth like an unaged eagle, who, having beaten himself almost to madness against the bars of his prison, rushes out at length to his native element, and exults as he bathes his undazzled eye in the sunbeam, or pillows his breast upon the storm. Our merchants were far from contenting themselves with trading obsequiously in the footsteps even of the great commercial nation from which we are descended. Ten years had not elapsed from the close of the revolutionary war, before the infant commerce of America had struck out for herself a circuit in some respects broader and bolder than that of England. Besides penetrating the remotest haunts of the commerce heretofore carried on by the trading nations of Europe—the recesses of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the White seas—she displayed the stars and the stripes in distant oceans, where the Lion and the Lilies never floated. She not only engaged with spirit in the trade with Hindostan and China, which had been thought to be beyond the grasp of individual capital and enterprise, but she explored new markets on islands and coasts before unapproached by modern commerce."

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

- ARRIVED.
- Nov. 23, U. S. Sch. Flying Fish, S. Knox, Commander, from Hawaii.
  - " 29, Am. Brig Joseph Peabody, Dominis, 19 days from Mazatlan.
- SAILED.
- Dec. 2, Am. Ship Lausanne, Spalding, for New-York.
  - " 2, Am. Whaleship Wilmington and Liverpool Packet, Foster, cruise.

- " 2, Am. Bark Don Quixote, Paty, for Hawaii.
- " 2, U. S. Ship Peacock, William L. Hudson, Commander, to cruise.
- " 2, U. S. Sch. Flying Fish, S. Knox, Commander, to cruise.
- " 3, U. S. Ship Vincennes, C. Wilkes, Commander U. S. Exploring Expedition, to cruise.

PASSENGERS. In Peabody, Mrs. Dominis, J. Dominis, and Mr. Thompson. In Lausanne, Rev. J. Diell, lady and three children; Dr. White, lady and two children, and servant; Miss Mary Smith; Lieut. R. Pinckney, U. S. Navy; Passed Midshipman J. Lewis, U. S. Navy; Mr. H. Grimes.

AT LAHAINA, MAUI. Nov. 16, Zephyr, Gardner, New Bedford, 16 mos. 550 bbls. 500 this season. Nov. 22, Rambler, R. McCleave, 20 mos. 700 bbls. 550 this season. The whole amount of oil taken the Japan season, by 20 ships, is 11,970 average on each ship 435.

NOTICE. It is proposed by the native churches and congregations on the island of Oahu, to observe the first day of the coming new-year, as a day of thanksgiving to God for his manifold mercies.—Com.

LOST. On Monday, November 30th, in one of the public streets, a small Gold Pencil Case; upon the head of it there is a gold elephant surmounted with a diamond in a raised setting. Any person on delivering it to Jules Du-Doit, Esquire, will be suitably rewarded.

Whoever may have in his possession a book entitled "Walker on Intermarriage," will oblige an officer of the American Squadron, by handing it over to Messrs. Peirce & Brewer. Dec. 2, 1840.

Merchandise received per Brig Thomas Perkins, from New York, for sale by PEIRCE & BREWER.

2 cases Brown Drills.—1 case Choppa Hdks.—1 case Plaid Hdks.—2 cases assorted Prints.—72 doz. Whitby Brown Table Cloths.—1 bale Burlaps.—2 bales Ticks. 1 bale Sail Twine.—1 case White Cambrics. 20 bales Brown Sheeting.—5 bales Brown Shirting 30 in.—5 bales Brown Shirting, 27 in.—9 cases Bleached Sheeting, 33 in.—5 cases Bleached Shirting, 32 in.—1 case assorted Hosiery.—1 case assorted Combs. 1 case Umbrellas and Parasols.—40 quarter casks Pale Sherry.—50 baskets Nectar Champagne.—15 casks London Porter.—40 quarter casks of Sicily Madeira.—120 cases Claret.—19 barrels Burgundy Port.—26 boxes Syrups, Sarsaparilla and Strawberry. 1 bale Filberts.—20 boxes Olives.—3 boxes Capers.—2 casks Currants.—1 hhd. Hams. 190 boxes Bloom Raisins.—6000 lbs. Rice. 2 half barrels Nutmegs.—20 dozen Sweet Oil.—90 bbls. Flour.—2 hds. Loaf Sugar. 60 half bbls. Water Crackers.—5,600 lbs. Pilot Bread.—5,500 Navy Bread.—2,400 lbs. Fine Navy Bread.—100 boxes Soap.—10 bags Shot.—Ox bows, Corn Mills, Axe Helves, Rakes, Pumps.—2,400 feet Oak Plank and Boards.—222 oars, 14 to 22 feet. 12 doz. Ink.—70 gallons Spirits of Turpentine.—34 boxes Window Glass.—Litharge, Chrome Yellow.—40 doz. Tumblers.—1 cask Venetian Red.—69 canisters Paint Oil, each 5 gallons.—25 sides Sole Leather.—4 cases Boots.—Invoice of books; late publications. Honolulu, Dec. 3, 1840.

B. PITMAN & SON, Have just received and for sale, 5 quarter casks Sherry Wine. 2 quarter casks Sicily Madeira. 10 baskets Champagne. 6 baskets Olive Oil. 1 cask Loaf Sugar. 1 cask Currants. 1 case Prunes. 6000 cakes California Soap. Dec. 5, 1840. tf.

AUCTION!! Beef, Pork and Bread. Will be sold at Public Auction

the following surplus stores from the U. S. Ex. Exp'n., by order of the Commander, at the store of Messrs. Ladd & Co., on Monday next, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M;—

- 100 Bbls. Navy Beef,
  - 50 " " Pork,
  - 100 " " and Pilot Bread.
- All of good quality. Terms made known at sale. S. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer. Dec. 3, 1840.

B. Pitman & Son, Have for sale on reasonable terms, viz., English and American Prints. Gingham. Printed Muslins. White, Brown and Blue Cotton Drill. White and Brown Linen Drill. Bleached and Unbleached Cottons. Cambric, plain and Figured. Swiss Muslin. Lace Edgings. Insertings. Fancy Gauze Hdks. and Scarfs. White Veils. Garniture. Silk. Satin. Velvet and Belt Ribbons. Wound Wire. Furniture Chints. Hamilton Stripes. Bonnet Wreaths and Flowers. Ladies and Gentlemen's Hosiery. Gloves. Satin Neck Stocks. Nankeens. Pongee Colored Hdks. Grass Cloth. Cotton Hdks. Needles. Pins. Spool Cotton. Thread. Buttons. Suspenders. Ready Made Clothing. Wickiarn, &c., &c.

GROCERIES. Molasses. Sugar. Lamp Oil. Tea. Flour. Meal. Dried Apples. Raisins. Citron. Prunes. Tamarinds. Pickles. Vinegar. Nutmegs. Mace. Allspice. Cinnamon. Cloves. Ginger. Sage. Pepper. Mustard. Honey. Tobacco. Cigars. Pipes. Snuff. Soup. Sallad Oil. Olives. Lemon Syrup. Porter. Pale Ale. Stoughton's Elixer. Wines, &c.

SUNDRIES. Boots and Shoes. Writing Ink. Shoe Blacking. Arrow Root. Epsom Salts. Bench Planes. Brace and Bits. Chisels. Fish Hooks. Combs. Sauce and Fry Pans. Iron Squares. Screws. Nails. Axe Handles. Axes. Adzes. Hatchets. Writing Paper. Blank Books. Quills. Corks, &c. Generally on hand a good assortment of Crockery, Glass, and Tin Ware. Honolulu, Dec. 5, 1840. tf.

SUGAR MILLS With Wooden Rollers, for sale at a low price, by LADD & Co. Honolulu, Nov. 23. tf.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN WILLIAMS, late of Waimea, Kauai, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons who have claims upon the estate of said Williams, are likewise requested to present the same for adjustment at this place. SAMUEL WHITNEY, Exec. Waimea, Kauai, Nov. 6, 1840. 6w.

To Sell or Let. The Dwelling House and Premises, owned by Mr. E. SULLIVAN, and pleasantly situated next to those of the Rev. John Diell, in a retired part of the town. Attached to them is a stable, good adobe cook-house, two grass houses, an excellent well of water, &c. All in good repair. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to the owner. E. SULLIVAN. Honolulu, Nov. 23, 1840.

For Valparaiso and Tahiti. The Bark DON QUIXOTE, J. PATY, Master, will sail for the above Ports soon (after making one trip to the Windward Islands) for freight or passage please apply to HENRY PATY & Co. November 19, 1840. tf.