COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1858.

THE occurrence of the holidays, coupled with the exceedingly stormy weather of the past two days, have interrupted trade, and we hear of nothing whatever doing. The bark *Fanny Major* arrived on Saturday from San Francisco with a fair freight, consisting mainly of shingles, salmon, lumber and sundries. Dates by the arrival are to the 19th ult. from California, and from the Atlantic States to the 20th November. The news from the East is cheering; confidence was partially restored and the banks of New York and elsewhere proposed to resume specie payments at an early day, having upwards of $22,000,000 specie on hand against $7,000,000 when they suspended. Some few additional failures are reported, but it is evident that the crisis is past, for the present at all events. The reports from New Bedford are considered favorable, and private letters say that the ship agents generally are prepared to meet the bills drawn at this port for supplies of their vessels. From California the news is not important; business was brisk and prices of many descriptions of goods are firm and high. Sugar had declined, and we notice a sale of No. 1 Sandwich Islands at 12½c—a considerable falling off from previous quotations. Sandwich Islands molasses sold at 42½c. For additional quotations, see market report below.

By private letters received from Boston, we are informed that some delay was experienced in dispatching the *Eliza & Ella* for this port and her agents were obliged to fill her up mostly with coal and lumber. Owing to the recent panic and consequent want of confidence among merchants it was probable that another vessel could not be loaded for Honolulu until late in the spring.

The schooner *Warwick*, part of the estate of Bolles & Co., was sold at auction for $1100. Mr. John A. Cole was the purchaser.

We give but a few quotations this week.

OIL—Some 10,000 galls of polar ex *India* were sold on terms not made public. Sales of 500 galls from second hands at 68c.

CHEESE—Market is overstocked and sales of a good article have been made at 15c @ 17c.

POTATOES—Stock still excessive; best Bodega are selling at 2c ℔ lb.

EXCHANGE—Whalers bills are at par and in demand. Last advices from San Francisco intimate that the bankers had their confidence in these bills restored and a quantity could have been sold at par.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

[From M'Rae & Merrill's Circular.]

FRIDAY, December 18, 1857.

We cannot remember when, in presenting our usual summary of a fortnight's transactions in this market, we were compelled to chronicle so near an approach to stagnation in business as has characterized the past two weeks. The prospect that the present ample stock of coffee will be soon largely added to by further importations from Rio Janeiro, has deprived the market of all strength, and although no large lots in order have been offered as a test, yet we are obliged to lower quotations. Fresh importations of raw sugars and teas arriving have naturally not appreciated their value in the absence of healthy demand.

The arrivals since our last review (Dec. 4,) have been the Flyaway, from New York; the Polynesia, from Boston; the Starr King, and the Claremont, from Hong Kong; the Asia and Surprise, from France; the Gen'l Yanez and Genova, from Mexico; the whale ship Massachusetts, from Honolulu.

FLOUR—The quotations have been steady from hands of dealers at $12 50 for superfine domestic, and $13 @ $14 for extra do Gallego and Haxall, jobbing at $15. For 300 bbls, former brand, $14 cash reported to have been offered and declined.

BARLEY—Sales of 1000 bags at $1 65; 1000 do on private ...

OATS—Sale of 1000 bags at 2½c.

POTATOES—200 bags sold at 60 @ 80c.

BEANS—80 bags Bayos sold at 2c.

COFFEE—The trade have not come forward as purchasers, and the market has ruled exceedingly dull. The only sales were 1805 100 ℔ bags green Rio, more or less damaged, at auction, at from $8 75 @ $10 20 ℔ 100 ℔. Of the same description in order from first hands we only know sales of 75 bags at 12¼ @ 12½c cash. In East Indian or Costa Rican descriptions no transactions were reported.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP—There has been a fair amount of business done in syrup; sales were 100 8-gall kegs Ockershausen's New York at 65c; 100 do do do, at auction, at 58c; 54 tcs Sandwich Islands, also at auction, at 50c, and by the regular receivers in lots to the trade; 400 5, 8 and 14 gall kegs East Boston at 77½ @ 82½c ℔ gall.

PRESERVED FRUITS—A considerable line of Wendell's pie fruits, pickles and brandy peaches was sold at auction early in the fortnight and realized the following prices:

Pie Fruits—150 cs assorted	$3 42½.	
100 do do	$3 30.	
833 do do	$3 25.	

SUGAR—The arrival of the Starr King early in the fortnight with about six hundred thousand pounds China, gave buyers a pretext for demanding a concession from previous rates, and the inquiry has been so light from the trade, that parties who chose or were obliged to sell have had to accept a shade lower figures than were current at the date of our last summary. But the business done in all descriptions has been exceedingly light, and it is difficult to quote prices, except perhaps for Eastern crushed, which has sold steadily in small lots to the trade at 15c; Manila No. 1, 11½c; China No. 1, 12½c @ 12¾c.

RICE—100,000 ℔s No. 2 Siam, sold in lots from second hands, at 5¼c @ 5½c; of Carolina, 225 ℔s sold at 6½c.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco - - -	Dec. 19	Paris - - - - -	Nov. 5
Panama, N. G. - - -	Nov. 30	Hongkong - - - -	Sept 10
New York - - -	Nov. 29	Melbourne, N. S. W.,	Nov. 3
London - - - -	Nov. 7	Tahiti - - - - -	Aug. 27

Ships Mails.

For SAN FRANCISCO—Per Fanny Major, 16th to 20th inst.
For KONA—Per Emma, on Friday.
For KAUAI—Per Keknaiuohi, to-day.
For LAHAINA—per Maria, to-day.
For HILO—per Mamokawai, to-day.
For TAHITI—per C. E. Foote, to-day.
For HONGKONG—The bark Daniel Wood, Capt. Morrison, will sail on Saturday for Hongkong, touching at Ascension Island, and also at Hakodadi, and will take any parcels left at the post-office for either of the above places.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1—Sch Mamokawai, fm Hilo.
1—Sch Kalama, Hooper, fm Kawaihae.
2—Am bk Fanny Major, Paty, 13 days fm San Francisco.
2—Am bark Merrimac, 163 days from New London.
2—Sch Kamehameha IV., from Kona, Hawaii.
3—Sch Maria, Molteno, from Lahaina.
3—Sch Mary, Berrill, fm Kawaihae.
7—Schr Ka M., Sch Moikeiki, fm Kahului, has anchored off Waikiki.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 2—Sch John Dunlap, for Kona, Hawaii.
2—Sch Alice, Spunyarn, for Kauai.
2—Sch Moi Keiki, for Kahului.
2—Sch Kalama, Hooper, for Lahaina.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Sailed from New Bedford, for the North Pacific:—Nov 3, ship Levi Starbuck, Jernegan; Nov 4, ship Robert Edwards, Wood; Nov 9, bark Favorite, of Fair Haven, Smith; Nov 11, ship Ohio, Barrett; ship Montreal, Sowle.

☞ A new bark called the *John P. West*, was launched at New Bedford on the 17th Nov. She is intended for the North Pacific whale fishery, under command of Capt. Daniel Tinker, junr., late of the *Moctezuma*.

VESSELS IN PORT.—JAN. 6.

U. S. S. St. Marys, Davis.
H. B. M.'s steamship Vixen, Meacham.
Ship John Marshall, Pendleton.
Haw brig Antilla, Buschman.
Am sch Caroline E. Foote, Worth.
Am bark Merrimac, Rice.
Am bark Fanny Major, Paty.

WHALERS.

Ship India, Long	Bark Italy, Babcock
Condor, Whiteside	Isabella, Lyon
Daniel Wood, Morrison	Vernon, Bumpus
Bark Cynthia, Sherman	Brig Hawaii, Rabe
Harmony, Austin	Schr Ptel, Fish.
Metropolis, ———	Ship Chas. Phelps, Eldridge
Gambia, Merritt	

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

The clipper ship Polynesia will be due from San Francisco about Tuesday next, the 12th.

The Br ship Antilla, from Liverpool, will be due in Feb. next.

Br brigantine Recovery, Mitchell, is nearly due from Vancouver's Island.

Bark Yankee would leave San Francisco about Jan. 10—due here the 24th inst.

Am brigt. L. P. Foster, Moore, with cargo of lumber, is due soon, from Puget Sound.

The ship Elias & Ella sailed from Boston Oct 30, for Honolulu direct—will be due March 1.

IMPORTS.

From NEW LONDON—per bark Merrimac, Jan. 2—26 cs yellow metal, 20 kegs do do nails, 162 pkgs and pieces, 329 pkgs, 12 cs, 73 boxes, 7 casks, 2 bales, 24 brls, 2 kegs, 1 chest merchandise; 1 beam propeller, &c., 119 pigs bread, 150 brls pork, 200 do flour, 10 cases yellow metal, 6 bbls do do nails, 50 coils twine, 250 brls salt fish, 7 casks shoulders, 30 hlf brls apples, 15 do beans, 6 do rice, 30 half do vinegar, 30 setts whaleboat oars, 6 M feet yellow pine lumber, 2 boxes whaling craft, 10 do linseed oil, 2 casks butter, 3000 feet boat boards, 1 bale 1 brl twine, 2 casks flags, 500 iron poles, 24 pieces drilling, 18 coils hemp rigging, 7 coils lance warp, 4 setts cutting falls, 12 boat compasses, 3,600 ft white oak, 11 whaleboats, 3 row boats, 100 cords oak wood, 2 white oak windlass sticks, and lot of whaling stores to remain on board.

From SAN FRANCISCO—per Fanny Major, Jan. 2—1 cs grape wines to Dr W Hillebrand, 14 bxs tobacco, 100 cs do, 1 trunk, A F Everett, 200 M shingles, 25 bbls pitch, 3 drays, 20 kegs butter, 10 M ft red wood boards, 100 bbls salmon, 25 doors, 2 lengths suction hose, 2 hose pipes, 1 coil thread packing, 2 engine lanterns, Ack T Lawton, 1 case hams, 2 cases herrings, Savidge & May, 3 cs mdse, C A & H F Poor, 15 8th cask brandy, 6 bxs do, 75 cs mdse, Von Holt & Heuck, 15 pkgs China mdse, Chung Wo & Co, 1 cs mdse, R C Janion, 1 cs hardware, W N Ladd, 8 bars iron, 8 axle arms, 8 wheel hubs, 4 bdls spokes, J H Mallet, 1 bx drugs, 31 cs wine bitters, C L Richards & Co, 12 8th cask liquor, 2½ do do, 1 puncheon whisky, G T Lawton, 73 bxs tobacco, C A Williams & Co, 11 bdls mdse, H M Whitney, 201 empty bbls, E P Adams, 41 cases pickled herrings, Atkins & Bishop, 1 cs mdse, U S Legation, 3 cs olives, F L Hanks, 1 bag specie, 2 bxs mdse, 3 carboys acid, 1 bbl asparagus roots, 2 bx apples, 1 bag rye flour, 3 pkgs mdse, 4 bxs do, 4 pkgs garden seeds, 50 bags potatoes, John Paty, 2 bxs drugs, Dr McKibbin.

MARRIED

On the 4th inst., at the Catholic Mission, in this city, by the Rev. Hermen Koehnen, Mr. JACOB MARKLE, formerly of Iowa, U. S., to MISS SUSAN PRATT, of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, Jan. 5, the wife of CAPT. J. COLLINS, of a son.

DIED

In Boston, Mass., on the 11th of Dec., WILLIAM C. PARKE, aged 75 years. Mr. Parke was one of the oldest and most respected citizens in Boston. He was the father of our present worthy Marshal.

PASSENGERS.

FOREIGN.

From SAN FRANCISCO—per Fanny Major, Jan. 2—ABM T Lawton and lady, Miss J E Robinson, Miss S Parker, Rev R Armstrong, Rev D Baldwin, lady and daughter, T B Henley, G H Whitmore, W D Alexander, H L Johns, G T Alley, Geo Fisher, John Bowers, Thomas F Swain.

COASTWISE.

FROM LAHAINA—Per Maria, Jan 5—S Hoffmeyer, Rev A Bishop, Mr Fuller, AKAUA, and 60 on deck.

From KAWAIHAE—per Mary, Jan 5—H C Leonard, Captain Preston, Geo McIntyre, and 2 others, and 5 on deck.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Rev. S. C. Damon Chaplain—King street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School after the morning services.

FORT STREET CHURCH—Corner of Fort and Beretania sts., —Pulpit temporarily occupied by Rev. Lorrin Andrews. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School meets at 10 A. M.

METHODIST CHURCH—Nuuanu avenue, corner of Tutui street—Rev. Wm. S. Turner, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School meets at 10 A. M.

KING'S CHAPEL—King street, above the Palace—Rev. E. W. Clark Pastor. Services, in Hawaiian every Sunday at 9½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Fort street, near Beretania—under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Abbe Modeste. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7.

Come, push on! The world is moving;
Press to your place in the restless throng!
Life is action; grieving or loving
Only wastes time—so move along!

ENERGY is, in every sphere of human employment, one of the most important attributes of success. In this stirring and progressive age the man who lacks energy of character is sure to be found lagging in the great race of life. While his neighbors press boldly and independently on, overturning or trampling under foot the barriers that cross their paths, undaunted by trial, unterrified by temporary defeat, stimulated by misfortune only to redoubled exertion; the man without energy finds, as he plods feebly along, in every rivulet that diversifies the even tenor of his way an impassable flood, and a roaring lion in every lamb. Discouraged and disheartened, without a trial of his maiden strength, without even an effort to overcome the obstacles that would perhaps vanish at his approach, he hauls down his colors and surrenders his arms.

Oh, coward spirit! Oh, faint hearted knight in this tournament of the busy world! Why not don the armor of moral independence, and buckling on the sword of energy, dash boldly onward to the standing order of "FORWARD MARCH," into the thickest of the melee, with a strong arm, and an earnest will, and a proud resolve to win and wear the golden crown of victory! That is the way to succeed. Show men that misfortune has not quenched your fire, and they will be all the more ready to lend you a helping hand. Blow your own trumpet if you can find no heralds to blow it for you, and be sure to blow it loud enough. And above all, move ever quickly and ever onward. Work! *work!* work! There is no greater foe to the heart, and mind, and pocket than idleness.

A lack of energy of character is injurious to the moral as well as to the physical success of a young man. Without the strength to resist temptation he falls an easy prey to the snares of the tempter, and when once led astray upon the descending road it is difficult—in many cases impossible—to restrain him. Possessing only the *vis inertiæ*, he is himself incapable of an effort. His character, shorn of the vital power of energy, presents no foundation for the work of the reformer—no soil for the nourishment of the roots of reform. His course is irretrievably downward, and the velocity of his descent hourly increases. No one can foresee the depth of his future degradation; no one can foretell the goal of infamy at which he may ultimately arrive ere his career be checked by the stroke of the angel of death. An excess of energy is far preferable to a deficit. The young man whose mind is a spiritual chaos of tumultuous passions, continually boiling over with violent and conflicting impulses, may indeed stray far from the fold of virtue. He may plunge into the current of dissipation, and, abandoning himself to the pleasures of vice, assist the efforts of the stream which wafts him downwards to the sea of ruin. Yet he possesses the strength to turn, and let but the idea of moral conquest and reform be instilled into and take possession of his mind, and change the direction of his efforts, the very power that accelerated his downward progress will enable him to bear back the torrent and defy the opposing powers of evil. How many thousands of such young men have been changed into good and valuable members of society!

In these two characters, the one convulsed with superfluous energies and the other torpid from the want of them, we behold living pictures of scenes in the ever varying, ideal voyage of human life. In the one we see a stately vessel tossed upon the waves of a stormy sea. But though the proud ship be blown hither and thither by the howling winds of heaven, though her spars be strained and her canvass stretched to the last verge of endurance, and the strong hull tremble and quiver with the repeated blows of the furious billows, yet but a little movement of the helm is needed to bring her right up to the wind and enable her to breast with the might of a conqueror the angry waves, and advance proudly and majestically onward to her destined haven. In the other picture we behold the same gallant ship reposing calmly upon the unruffled waters of the ocean. There is not a breath of wind to blow out her ensign from the gaff, or steady her drooping, flapping sails. It seems at first thought that the helm would possess a greater controlling power at such a time than when the vessel is plunging madly through the waves at the mercy of a tempest. But we all know that it is not so. You may shift it and shift it without avail; for in losing the wind the ship has lost her motive power.

Thus it is with human life. As long as the breeze of energy ruffles the surface there is hope. Only the helm of principle is wanting to turn the prow in the right direction and thus force the winds that have buffeted her so rudely to assist in carrying her safely onward to the successful consummation of her voyage. But if the surface of existence is unruffled by a zephyr, the helm of principle is a useless appendage to the gallant ship. It may be properly placed, it may be solid and strong and skillfully fashioned, but without the propelling force of the wind of energy even the helm of principle is useless, and the good ship of humanity, palsied by indolence and paralyzed by faint heartedness and despair, floats upon the glassy waters of life, until, becoming rotten with inaction, the grass covered planks fall from the decaying timbers, and she sinks unresistingly and irrecoverably, beneath the surface of the waves.

Is it right, is it manly to yield thus to indolence of disposition or to the promptings of a craven heart? Push on, young man! push on! Show the world that you, at least, are made of sterner stuff. Never strike to the enemy, but hold out to the last in the confident hope that something will turn up in your behalf. If you press forward with increased zeal and make the most of the experience of the past, there are more chances in your favor than ever before. How few there are among the eminent merchants of the world whose lines of life have been cast in an invariably smooth current of prosperity. Most of them have been repeatedly prostrated by failure and misfortune, and obliged to begin the world anew. But in spite of failures and misfortunes and financial crises, they persevered, and a stout heart finally carried them triumphantly through their difficulties and placed them at the head of the profession which they represent.

In connection with this subject, we recall to mind an incident related to us a number of years ago of a young man, who having made several successful voyages from Salem to the East Indies, in the capacity of a supercargo of a vessel, was finally promoted to the position of master by the too confiding owners. As the ship was about to weigh anchor and depart upon her long voyage, a host of friends came on board to wish him success and receive his last adieus. Under the experienced guidance of the pilot, and the favorable influence of an auspicious breeze, the ship dropped merrily down the harbor, and at length, all danger of reefs and shoals being past, the pilot gave orders to brace the main-yard aback and heave the ship to, for the purpose of giving all who wished to return to the shore an opportunity to enter his boat, in company with himself, and cast off. His orders were obeyed, and three hearty cheers were given for the young commander as his friends waved their hats to him from the receding boat. After their departure the captain continued to pace the quarter deck, absorbed in the enjoyment of a fragrant cheroot—but occasionally casting an uneasy glance first at the cloud of canvas towering above his head, and then at the motionless waters by his side. He was at a loss to account for the fact that with a fine breeze and all sail set, the good ship *Harriet Ann* should not go ahead. Another cigar was lighted, and as the time flew by, his gestures of anxiety and impatience increased. Though the wind freshened and the canvass swelled, his obstinate old craft would not budge an inch. The captain stamped his foot, and scratched his forehead, and—regard for truth compels us reluctantly to say it—gave vent to his feelings in a volley of imprecations—not loud but deep. Finally, after the lapse of some two hours since the departure of the pilot, as he took the third cigar from his case and gave another anxious glance aloft, an idea seemed to enter his bosom. Calling Mr. Lee, the mate, a big-fisted, hard-featured specimen of a true-blue mariner, he mildly remarked, evidently more in sorrow than in anger, "Mr. Lee, dont you think something ought to be done to that main-yard?" The slightest possible shadow of a smile distorted the quizzical features of the old triton, as he respectfully replied, "Well, sir, I should think there ought, if you want to go to Calcutta." The captain's face brightened at once. "I thought so," said he; "I'm going below, now, and you fix it the way you think is right."

Now there are a great many young men in the same position as the captain of the *Harriet Ann*. They have had a fine start in life and are looking eagerly forward to the time of their arrival at the port which they have marked out for themselves upon the chart of the future. But though everything seems favorable and promising, they *don't get ahead;* and like the youthful captain of the *Harriet Ann*, they don't know the reason why. Upon every side they see others overtaking and passing them. Others, perhaps, endowed with fewer natural and educational gifts than themselves, and apparently less capable of accomplishing great ends, dash by and leave them far behind. And at such times laggards in the race are too apt to attribute their failure, not to any failing in themselves, not to any material defect in their own characters, but to the caprices of fickle fortune. "Fortune," they say, "does not dispense her favors equally. She is against us. It is of no use for us to try to do well, for we never have succeeded and we never can succeed." Foolish fellows! Because they think the fates are against them they give up in despair, throw aside their manliness and cease to strive. How much better it would be to gather strength from defeat and try to conquer fate—thus proving to the world that it is man which makes the fortune—not fortune which makes the man. The great drawback of their lives is a want of courage to battle with the world and win. Energy is what enables others, less fleet, to pass them on the way. Energy is the magic touch-stone that transmutes things vulgar into gold. Energy is the Aladdin's lamp that brings about the accomplishment of wishes. Energy is the all-potent spirit that does more than Aladdin's lamp or the philosopher's stone—the spirit that sets living machines in motion and converts inanimate bodies into thinking, moving, working men.

The world is filled, and modern and ancient history are crowded with illustrations of the successful results of energy. Among modern examples one of the most striking is that revealed by the life of Sir George Stephenson. Born of poor parents, his father a day laborer in an English colliery with an income of twelve shillings a week, and he himself brought up in the same school of hard and ill-rewarded labor, he educated himself, rose by degrees to the station of engineer, and thus advanced from one grade to another, thinking and working, improving and inventing, until at last he acquired for himself a fortune, and for his name a world-wide and undying celebrity, as that of the "father of locomotive railways" in England and in the world. We have all read the life of Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, who, undaunted by difficulties and undismayed by successive disasters that would have driven most men to despair, persevered and gave to the world at last, as the result of his labors, a work which is justly regarded as one of the noblest achievements of scientific labor. Cromwell and Napoleon, the two most remarkable characters of modern history, were emphatically self-made men. Without a great proportion of inherent energy of character their talents would have remained unknown—their genius undeveloped; and the ages in which they lived would have been deprived of their great distinctive features.

And so it is in every profession and branch of life. Though you may possess all the other qualities requisite for success, yet if energy to bring them out, be wanting, they fall lifeless to the ground. Young men of Honolulu, be industrious, prudent, correct in your habits, and *energetic*. Though you may not, like the illustrious characters whose names we have cited, ever rise to pre-eminent positions among the great men of the world, yet these habits will carry you to the highest position of which your talents, abilities and situation will allow.

REVIEWED.—The *Commercial* is at last beginning to be appreciated by its cotemporary, who devotes no less space than one and a quarter columns of his last issue to a labored *review* of the subject matter of the *Commercial*, which, besides exhibiting the length of his own ears, must be highly interesting to his readers, while the important foreign news,—of which, with ordinary enterprise he might have got a good summary for his sheet—is crowded into a single square. We, however, readily give the *Polynesian* credit for the information that the water-pipe "at the joints of its sections is smooth *within*," though we are not a little puzzled to know how our enterprizing neighbor, in his pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, got through the main pipe and ascertained the above fact. However, the foulness of the water may now be accounted for without much difficulty.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR KOOLAUPOKO.—We congratulate Dr. Judd on his election as a representative. After four years' absence from a voice in the councils of the state, the people have chosen him to advocate their cause. His long experience in governmental affairs, and familiarity with the language and customs of the people, render him peculiarly fitted for the post to which he has been chosen.

THE ELECTION!!

"This is the cock that crowed in the morn."
—House that Jack built.

Defeat of the Ministerial Ticket!!

UNEXPECTED VICTORY
OF THE
Workingmen's Independent Ticket!
132 Majority!!

Never perhaps in the history of this nation has a more important demonstration of popular indignation against the one-sided governmental mode of conducting our popular elections been made than at the election in this city on Monday last. The voice of the people has at last begun to be heard. In order to be understood, we will go more into detail.

Our elections for Representatives (formerly yearly, but now biennially) have heretofore resulted generally in the nomination of government officers or persons approved of by the ministry, and such ticket has met with little or no opposition, especially in Honolulu, where four representatives are chosen, and where such ministerial influence has been more apparent than in the remoter districts. The result has been, that in every house of representatives thus far a majority, and sometimes even three-fourths of the members have been in the service of the government, and, of course, *expected* to do and vote as the Ministers desire.

A government ticket was nominated this year in the same manner as in former years, and consisted of

HON. JOHN II, Associate Justice on the Supreme Court Bench, and member of the King's Privy Council:

WM. WEBSTER, Esq., His Majesty's Land Agent:

J. W. E. MAIKAI, Adjutant-General in the Hawaiian Army: and

R. G. DAVIS, Esq., Consul for Peru.

All the above, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Davis, are most decidedly ministerial in their views, and, after their nomination, no one doubted that they would be chosen at the general election.

On Thursday or Friday last an independent ticket was nominated, with very slight hopes of being successful, owing to the influence which the Government had heretofore had in the elections. However, by the choice of active canvassers, this ticket has been elected by a small majority, as will be seen by the vote below:

James I. Dowsett, (independent)	- - -	1,136
Paul F. Manini, "	- - -	1,129
John Hammond, "	- - -	1,055
I. Kahai, "	- - -	1,095

The following is the vote on the ministerial ticket, which has been defeated:

John II,	- - - - -	965
Wm. Webster,	- - - - -	969
Robert G. Davis,	- - - - -	975
J. W. E. Maikai,	- - - - -	975

The average majority of the independent ticket is 132. The total number of votes polled was 2,111, which is less than at the last general election, two years since. Owing to the strong efforts made by the friends of the different candidates, a good deal of interest was manifested in the election. Six or seven wagons, with flags, fife and drums, were kept in constant service, bringing in the voters from the outer limits of the district. Less than the usual disturbance incident to election days occurred, and the polls appeared to be conducted with fairness, and with less official interference than usual. But it was amusing to see the dodges to which the Hawaiians would resort to get a vote in. One chap came up to vote the government ticket, saying he had voted the opposition, and thought they would like the other ticket now. A boy came up to vote, a minor, and said he was married and had a right to serve his country at the polls. But the best joke was, our friend Captain W——— marched up and declared that he could swear that he had resided here three months, and commanded a Hawaiian vessel, the *Faith*.

The result of this election is as gratifying as it was unexpected. We do not contend that the ticket elected presents any strong display of legislative talent, indeed the ministerial ticket has all the advantage in this respect, each individual on it having sat in the house of representatives one or more sessions, and become familiar with the duties of a representative. But, notwithstanding the acknowledged superiority of the defeated candidates, three of them are highly objectionable as representatives, from the fact that they are in the service of the Government—an objection we have contended against, and shall continue to do, however capable the candidates may be in other respects.

The point developed by the election is, that the popular voice *must be heeded*. The ministry have heretofore had their own way, right or wrong, and suited their own pleasure in carrying out or not the decrees of the Legislature. And though we do not expect that this year will present a list of members free from Government control, sufficient to exert any decided influence, yet a beginning has been made. And the people will wake up to see that they have constitutional rights, which no ministry can despise.

RETURNS FROM OTHER DISTRICTS.

WAIALUA, (Oahu)—J. H. Kaakua, (elected)	- -	122
H. A. Kahanu,	- - -	65
S. P. Kalama,	- - -	51
Scattering,	- - -	12
Total votes,	- - -	250
KANEOHE, (Oahu)—Dr. G. P. Judd, (independent)		312
J. W. Makalena, (ministerial)		167
Total votes,	- - -	479
EWA, (Oahu)—Paul F. Manini, (independent)	-	201
Mahi,	- - - - -	145
S. P. Kalama, (ministerial)	- - -	128
Scattering,	- - - -	36
Total votes,	- - - -	510

☞ We shall publish full reports from all the districts and islands as soon as received. No report has yet been received from Lahaina.

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.—"We cannot but express our regret that a cotemporary journal should have proved the exception and referred to his death in a way which the relatives of the deceased could only have considered as unkind and in ill taste if the assertion had been true, but which, being false, becomes malignant."—*Polynesian*, July 25.

The above was elicited by some remarks on the causes which tended to hasten the death of the late John Young, formerly a minister of state, which remarks were founded in fact, and were prompted from no motives of ill will. But the government editor very soon forgets himself, and indulges in the same fault which he condemns in others. A most disgraceful attack appears in his last paper on the late Mr. Dillon, formerly French Consul here, which has surprised every one who remembers the holy horror in which we were held up. Even if Mr. Dillon is deserving of the defamation sought to be put on him, a government writer is the last person who should do it. We don't know what his friends and countrymen may think of this attack, but we think it "in ill taste if the assertions had been true, but which being false, become malignant." After all, what better can be expected of a government press.

CAPTURE OF DELHI.—On our last page will be found a full account of the late news from India.

Official Interference in Elections.

We hoped that the late election would have passed without our having to notice any undue interference on the part of government officers. At the election in this city, there was less than usual tampering with voters, and the day consequently passed off more quietly. The only act that we noticed worthy of reprehension was that of the Minister of the Interior ordering Wm. Ragsdale, who was convassing for the independent ticket, to convass for the ministerial candidates or cease convassing altogether. This caused a good deal of ill-feeling at the polls, as Ragsdale was one of the most active canvassers. The ground on which he was ordered to cease convassing for the independent ticket was that he was employed by the government as clerk.

At Waialua on this island, a considerable disturbance was created by the arbitrary course of the inspectors, who it is said acted under orders from Honolulu. The law in regard to the rights of voters and duties of the inspectors in conducting elections is sufficiently explicit and we hope to see some notice taken of this fraud at Waialua, if there has been any. We quote below sections 16 and 17 of the law of 1850, regarding elections:

"16. If any district judge, tax collector, or school inspector, who acts as an inspector at the election for representatives, shall be proved before the governor of the island to have been guilty of fraud or unfair dealing at such election, he shall be immediately deprived of his office, and disqualified from holding any office under the government for five years.

"17. If any person shall by bribing another with money or promise of reward, or by using threatening language towards him, induce him to vote for a particular person for whom he otherwise would not have voted, such person so bribing or threatening shall be fined, on conviction before a police or district justice, in the sum of fifty dollars, to be appropriated to the benfit of schools."

We have received a full account of the affair, which, as it exhibits fraud and has resulted in the defeat of the popular candidate, we publish entire.

About two weeks ago, the leading citizens of the place, both natives and foreigners, united in an invitation to S. P. Kalama, Esq., their Representative in the last Legislature, to be their candidate for this year. He gave them encouragement, and appointed the 30th December to meet the people of Waialua, talk over their "pilikias," and state his views of the proper course to be taken. The District Judge, Tax-collector, and other leading men were among the number who promised him their support if he would come over, and be the candidate. But, shortly before the close of the year, it was reported that Henry A. Kahanu was the candidate desired by certain authorities at Honolulu, for this district, and that Kalama was going to Ewa.

On the 30th Dec. Kalama came according to appointment; but the meeting of the people was postponed to the 31st. The next day, after the close of the exercises of the thanksgiving, a few of the leading men met Kalama, heard his remarks upon the present state of affairs, promised to stand by him at the ensuing election, and to use their influence upon others to have him elected. As he was known to be popular in the district, there was a fair chance of his election. The day following, however, it was reported that the District Judge and Tax-collector were in favor of Kahanu, having changed their minds to please those in authority who had commanded them to vote for Kahanu. But still, relying on the popularity of Kalama, this did not dishearten his friends. Kalama also received a letter from one in authority, urging him to go to Ewa, stating also that the District Judge there had been instructed to push forward his election at that place. To this letter Kalama replied, stating that it was his desire to remain here as candidate.

On Saturday, the Judge stated that he had issued orders for the constables to vote for Kahanu, and also that they should go two and two, place votes in the hands of the voters, and see that they deposited them in the ballot-box. This information, together with a second missive from the afore-mentioned authority, deterred Kalama from staying any longer, as a candidate, and he left for Ewa.

On Monday morning, numerous voters were on the ground at eight o'clock; the Judge also was in readiness, but the Tax-collector and School Superintendent did not arrive till about nine, when the box was inspected, and closed for the reception of ballots. The Judge then gave out word that Kalama could not, according to law, serve as candidate, and that the people must not vote for him. On his friends asserting their right to vote for whom they pleased, he brought his hand down with great violence upon the table, saying, "There shall not a single vote be put into the box for Kalama." After this, orders were given that one of the chief constables should stand at the door and *inspect* the ballots, to see that there was but one in each man's hand, as they said, but as it afterwards proved, to see that *none* were *brought in for Kalama*. Voters were at first assured that he was not to interfere, but only to see that there was but one ballot in each voter's hand as he passed in at the door. So it went on for a short time; but it was soon apparent that the door-keeper was exceeding his authority, telling one who had a vote for Kalama that he could not vote for him, at the same time taking away his vote and giving him another. Another man who would not change his vote, was ordered away. Learning this, one of our most respectable men went in and protested against such a prohibition, as contrary to usage, and to the constitution. He was rudely pushed away, and ordered out of the house, and called a disturber of the peace. But disobeying such a tyrannical command, he again went up to the Judge, and urged him to desist from such an unlawful course. The Judge, on his part urged him to desist from such disturbing conduct, and again ordered him out of the house. But upon the assurance of the afore-said gentleman, that it was his right to protest against such a course, destructive of the liberties of the people, and contrary to the constitution, the Judge lost all self control, caught hold of his arm and pushed him towards the door. Considerable excitement ensued, during which a negro was severely injured.

After the mob dispersed, the voters were allowed to pass in without being compelled to submit to an inspection of their ballots by one who was pledged to support the government candidate by fair means or foul. The Judge challenged those who claimed the privilege of voting, according to law, and the polls continued, for the remainder of the day, to be conducted in a legitimate manner.

SUPREME COURT.—January Term.

The January term of the Supreme Court commenced on Monday last, but that being election day, no business was done until Tuesday. The following cases were disposed of on Tuesday and Wednesday:

The King vs. W. H. Morton, burglary of O. R. Wood's premises in October last. Plead guilty.

The King vs. Wm. Farrell, (a seaman belonging to the U. S. ship *St. Mary's*), assault on a constable with a deadly weapon. Verdict guilty.

The King vs. Suam, a Chinaman, grand larceny at J. T. Waterhouse's store. Verdict guilty.

Macy & Law vs. Keeliokalani and Isaac Davis, on a promissory note and book account. Judgment confessed.

Administrator Estate of Kuokoa vs. John Reeves; referred to Justice Robertson for settlement.

The King vs. Chas. Edwards, aiding and abetting deserting seamen. *Nolle prosequi* entered.

Samuel Jacobs vs. C. Kanaina, labor done and goods furnished. Defaulted, complainant not appearing in court.

Akina vs. C. Kanaina, cattle delivered. Defaulted, complainant not appearing.

John Meek vs. Ira Richardson, cattle delivered. In this case the jury disagreed, standing eight for defendant and four for plaintiff, and the matter laye over for next term.

Schr. *Mary & Owners* vs. M. M. Webster, action for freight money. Judgment by default, the defendant not appearing.

The foreign jurors were discharged from further attendance, on Wednesday evening. Native jurors go on this morning.

REGATTA.—At Lahaina, on Christmas day, a grand regatta took place, in which all the sh[illegible] boats participated. All Lahaina was congrega[illegible] the beach to witness the sport. A fine, un[illegible] course was presented in the roadstead, w[illegible] a vessel at anchor. We have not learned th[illegible] of the winning boat.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Saturday, January 2d, was the 22d birthday of Her Majesty Queen Emma, and salutes were fired in honor of the day from the Punchbowl battery, and from the two men-of-war in port. We are very glad to learn that Her Majesty's health continues good—a subject in which the people generally manifest a loyal interest.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Friday, January 1, 1858, was a lovely day, even for this climate, where pleasant weather is the rule instead of the exception. The day was very generally observed as a holiday by the foreign population of Honolulu, stores being closed and business suspended, while the natives quite universally appeared determined to have a good time. The latter portion of our population have appropriated New Year as peculiarly their own holiday, and as each succeeding anniversary of the day comes round, an increased observance of it is remarked among them. The poorer classes manage to have some extra dish on this occasion, while those in better circumstances make a week's preparation and get up a *luau*, or native feast, where poi, fish, baked pork and fowls, are provided in fabulous quantities, and a general invitation is extended to "everybody and his wife," to come and eat. As a matter of course, large crowds assemble on these occasions, and it is a sight worth looking at when several hundred pairs of fingers are dipping in the poi, or scientifically conveying the paste-like nutriment to the scores of open mouths—

"Their various cares in one great point combine
The business of their lives, that is—to *dine*."

Last Friday many of these festive gatherings took place about town and in the suburbs, but the largest gathering and greatest attraction was at Maemae, in Nuuanu Valley, where Simon Luka and his wife Becky received New Year's calls. After the feast, a chant was performed in honor of the host and hostess, of which we give the first verse and a rough translation. As sung by the assembled crowd of females, dress