COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861.

The arrival on Thursday last, soon after our edition was printed, of the fine clipper ship *Ocean Express*, placed us in receipt of a month later Eastern advices. The commercial news received is of a discouraging nature, and shows that trade and credit have been seriously deranged. A large number of heavy firms and banks throughout the Union had failed or suspended, and great stringency existed in the money market, money commanding as high as two and even three per cent. per month for short loans. The New York banks, however, had been endeavoring to restore public confidence by boldly continuing to discount business paper, to an extent beyond all precedent on former similar occasions. This panic has arisen in the midst of the most abundant harvest the American confederacy has ever enjoyed, and has been attributed wholly to the influence and efforts of speculators and politicians, aided by several of the leading metropolitan presses. Such being its origin, it is thought that it cannot long exist, though its results will prove disastrous to many enterprises and firms. In England, the rate of discount with the banks had advanced to 6 per cent., which is a high figure for the Bank of England. This, however, has been more as a precaution than as a necessity.

The *Ocean Express* is chartered to load guano at Baker's Island, at $15 per ton, and sailed thither yesterday, with a gang of seventy-five laborers, which will ensure her a short detention there for loading.

The ship *Osborn Howes* arrived on the 11th from San Francisco, under charter to load guano at M'Kean's Island, and sailed for that destination on the 14th. This Guano trade is proving a material benefit to our port, which furnishes the Islands with food, water and laborers. So eager are the natives to engage in this service, that many of the laborers shipped on Monday for Baker's Island, consisted of those who had only recently returned from thence. They are shipped for eighteen months and receive $10 per month.

Our advices from the East report but few whalers having been fitted out for the N. Pacific, during 1860. It appears that the total is only nine vessels, being eight from New Bedford, and one from Edgartown. Those which have cleared simply for the Pacific, are generally sperm whalers. The *Shipping List* of Dec. 1, has the following:

THE LAST WHALER.—Bark *Active*, sailed from this port on Wednesday last, for the Pacific Ocean, and is the last whaler that will sail from this port this year. The whole number of whaleships sailed from New Bedford in 1860, is 64. Of these, 10 cleared for the Atlantic Ocean, 14 for the Indian Ocean, 32 for the Pacific, and 8 for the North Pacific Ocean.

The number from Fairhaven is 9, viz:—For Davis Straits 3, for Atlantic Ocean 3, and for Pacific Ocean 3.

The number of ships and barks lying over in New Bedford, 22. In Fairhaven, 4.

The bark *Oriental*, Capt. Johnson, sailed from Boston, Nov. 8th, for this port direct. She is not a clipper, but ought to report herself here, by the 20th of March next. A list of her cargo, which consists largely of coals, will be found below. The fact that this vessel sailed without a full cargo (being the second which has left Boston for this port in that condition) affords subject for inquiry as to the causes producing this result. Some attribute it to the 10 per cent. duties, and there is no question, but this operates in some degree with the charterers of the vessels against risking shipments of bulky articles which might fill the ship. This certainly is an argument against our high tariff, and with other incidental causes, such as a decreased demand for flour, bread, shooks, nails, &c., for the whalers—may result in breaking up our direct trade with the Eastern States and perhaps with England and Germany, and turning it via San Francisco.

The bark *Zoe* is advertised for San Francisco, and will sail about the 25th inst.

The barks *Comet* and *Frances Palmer* had arrived at San Francisco, prior to the sailing of the *O. E.*, the former in 23 days passage, and the latter in 14 days. The schooner *Olivia*, Redfield, had also arrived in 16 days passage.

The *Comet* would leave for this port on the 5th, the *Frances Palmer* about the 15th, and the clipper ship *Fair Wind*, (under charter for Baker's Island,) also about the 15th. No other vessels were expected to touch here.

Local trade continues very dull, with no transactions worth reporting. Some complaint having arisen in regard to sugar from the Makee plantation, on inquiry we learn that it was a small lot of two tons made from poor cane which had been injured by drouth, which was the first manufactured from the estate, and which has been withdrawn from sale. Special care should be taken to enter none but the best qualities for sale.

Of arrowroot the market has become quite bare, and consignments would meet with ready sale at fair rates.

Exchange on the East is in moderate demand, at par.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Our advices by the *Ocean Express* are to the 27th ultimo. The markets were very inactive.

SUGAR—Sandwich Island, 1st quality, 10c; dark, 7c @ 8c; crushed, 14½c.

MOLASSES—Dull, and not quotable over 25c @ 28c.

FLOUR—The shipment by the *Comet* was unusually heavy. Sales of 568 bales are reported at 10c @ 11c. Also, of 184 bales *ex Frances Palmer*, at 10½c, cash.

POTATOES—Sweet, 1c @ 2½c; Irish, 50c @ 65c ℔ 100 lbs; market supplied with all kinds.

OATS—Sales at 1½c @ 1¾c.

COFFEE—Sales of Rio at 14½c.

LUMBER—Firm. The *Jenny Ford's* cargo, from Puget Sound, sold for $23; dressed lumber, $32; shingles, $4.

OIL—Coast oil, 35c; polar, 50c; sperm, $1 50.

SALT—S. I. coarse, none in market.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET—Nov. 26.

We have another quiet week to report in oils. The transactions since our last are few, and those on private terms as follows:—Three parcels of sperm, (including 75 bbls of the *Kate Cory's* cargo in Westport delivered here) amounting to 295 brls, and in whale 900 brls good, and 80 do. inferior.

WHALEBONE—Sales 16,000 lbs damaged Ochotsk of the *Black Sea's* cargo at a price not transpired.—*Shipping List.*

Sperm oil is quoted at $1 46 @ $1 50; whale oil at 52c @ 55c; and bone at 28c @ 35c for S. W. Coast, 50c for Ochotsk, and 45c @ 55c for Arctic. A decline in oils and bone was anticipated, on account of the panic in the money market.

Moon's Phases at Honolulu, in January.

	dy.	h.	m.		dy.	h.	m.
Last Quarter..	3	3	23 A.	First Quarter..	18	5	28 A.
New Moon....	10	4	55 A.	Full Moon....	26	6	34 M.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco	Dec. 27	London, (papers)	Nov. 18
New York, (papers)	Dec. 1	" telegraphic	Nov. 25
" " telegraphic	Nov. 30	Hongkong	Oct. 15
Tahiti	Aug. 25	Sydney, N. S. W.	Sept. 20

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Zoe, about the 25th.
FOR VALPARAISO—per Alert, soon.
FOR KAUAI—per Odd Fellow, this day.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 10—Am clipper ship Ocean Express, Hale, 12 days from San Francisco, en route for Baker's Island, bringing the U. S. mail for Honolulu. Passenger—P J Baker. Anchored outside.
11—Am wh ship Braganza, Turner, from sea, lay off and on and sailed again same day to cruise.
11—Am clipper ship Osborn Howes, Baxter, 13 days fm San Francisco, en route for Phoenix Island. Anchored outside.
12—Haw. steamer Kilauea, Berrill, from Hilo.
12—Sch Moiwahine, Kuheana, from Nawiliwili, with 218 kegs and 198 mats sugar, 40 brls molasses, 11 kegs butter, 1000 mat bags, 17 bullock hides, 10 bales fungus, 8 pigs, 6 bundles tobacco—2 cabin and 52 deck passengers.
13—Sch Kamehameha IV., White, from Makee's Landing and Kalepolepo, with 18 kegs sugar, 5 cords firewood—2 cabin and 16 deck passengers.
13—Sch Warwick, from Lahaina, with lumber. Passengers—Mr Torbert and wife, Mr S G Wilder, Mr H Silva, 1 Chinaman, and 5 deck passengers.
16—Sch Odd Fellow, Crosby, from Hanalei, with 16 cords firewoods, 5000 oranges, 1 cow and calf, 3 pigs, and 12 deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10—Danish ship Triton, Nielsen, for Valparaiso via Tahiti with Wilson & Co.'s Circus Company, etc.
10—Sch Emma Rooke, Chadwick, for Lahaina and Hilo.
11—Sch Kamoi, Wetherby, for Lahaina and Kahului.
11—Sch Nettie Merrill, Gulick, for Hilo.
12—Haw wh brig Waihua, Loss, to cruise.
12—Old'g wh bark Planet, Dallman, to cruise South.
15—Am clipper ship Osborn Howes, Baxter, for Phoenix and M'Kean's Islands, with 21 Hawaiian laborers.
15—Sch Kamehameha IV., White, for Lahaina, Makee's Landing and Kalepolepo.
16—Am clipper ship Ocean Express, Hale, for Baker's Island.
16—Sch Moiwahine, Kuheana, for Nawiliwili and Koloa.

MEMORANDA.

SALES OF WHALESHIPS.

From our Eastern exchanges, we glean the following memoranda:

SHIP SALES.—Bark *Cornelia*, of New Bedford, 258 tons, with all her whaling apparatus, has been purchased by John P. Knowles 2d, for $9000. She will be continued in the whaling business, and fitted for the Atlantic Ocean, to sail 1st of May next.

1-16th of bark *Anaconda*, of New Bedford, as discharged from her last voyage, to Gideon Allen, at the rate of $2700.

19-32ds of schooner *Pulaski*, of Mattapoisett, as discharged from her last voyage, to Andrew H. Potter, at the rate of $1025.

Ship *Zenas Coffin*, of Nantucket, has been withdrawn from the whaling business. She will load at New York for Japan, under the command of Capt. Franklin Riddell.

Ship *Saratoga*, of New Bedford, 542 tons, has been purchased by Nathan Chase, Esq., and others, of New Bedford, and will be employed in the merchant service, under the command of Capt. Matthias, late of bark Hungarian.

Ship *Drama*, of New London, has been withdrawn from the whaling business, and sold on private terms.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Am clipper ship Fair Wind, Crowell, chartered to load guano, would leave San Francisco for this port Jan. 12-18. Due Jan. 30.
Am. bark Comet, Smith, would sail from San Francisco for Honolulu about Jan. 5—due here from the 15th to 20th.
Am bark Oriental, Johnson, sailed from Boston, Nov. 8, with cargo of coals and sundries.
Am brig Consort, M'Lellan, will be due from Puget Sound, with cargo of lumber, in all January.
Ham. brig Concordia, Cahnbley, sailed from Bremerhaven April 16, with assorted cargo to Messrs. Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst. Put into Rio in June for repairs; sailed again for this port July 19.

DIED.

ZUBLIN—In Dubuque, Iowa, November 14, 1860, of diphtheria, LUELLA, in the 12th year of her age, only daughter of Llewellyn Zublin, of Honolulu.
ALDEN—At Queen's Hospital, Jan. 6, Mr. Silas W. Alden, late from San Francisco, passenger per Vanatee. He was a native of Providence, Rhode Island. He has friends residing in both cities.

VESSELS IN PORT—JANUARY 17.

H. B. M.'s steamer Alert, Pease.
Russian clipper ship Nicolai I., Kreglius.
Am Missionary brig Morning Star, Gelett, laid up.
Am. bark Zoe, Rush, up for San Francisco.
Haw sch Mariblanco, Keyte, soon for Fanning's Island.
Am wh ship Benjamin Rush, Fish.
Am wh ship Emily Morgan, Whiteside.
Russian wh ship Gredne Berg, Enberg.
Russian wh bark Amur, Brandtsen.
Haw wh brig Victoria, Dudenberg.

CARGO

Of bark Oriental, which sailed from Boston Nov. 8, 1860, for Honolulu direct.

Axes	120	Medicines, boxes	25
Beef, brls	100	Matches, cases	10
Books and slates, pkg	75	Medical instruments, &c., cs	1
Books, pkgs	6	Nails, kegs	418
Bridles, &c., case	1	Preserves, boxes	5
Blacking, brls	4	Pickels, bbls	5
Coal, casks	6	Palm oil, lbs	800
Coal, tons	265	Paper, cases	2
Clothing, pkgs	18	Pickles and sauces, boxes	81
Confectionery, &c., cases	3	Saddlery, cases	150
Carriages, pkgs	6	Paper, case	1
Cordage, coils	100	Plows, boxes	4
Combs, doz	98	Paints and oil, pkgs	81
Cradle, case	1	Paints and oils, brls	10
Canvas carpets, cases	2	Paper hangings, cases	2
Carts	14	Rice, brls	10
Carpetings, roll	41	Rivets, boxes	2
Crockery & glassware, crks	3	Rosin, brls	20
Chairs, boxes	6	Shooks, kegs	200
Domestics, pkgs	20	Shooks, bdls	90
Engravings, &c., boxes	3	Staves	4,000
Furniture, boxes	10	Soda, pkgs	15
Flags, boxes	2	Steel, coil	1
Glassware, casks	3	Sugar, half brls	30
Glass, boxes	41	Sugar, bags	2
Groceries, pkgs	107	Saddles, pcs	25
Grindstones, cases	3	Saddles, cases	4
Gravestones, box	1	Scale, case	1
Hats, cases	3	Stationery, cases	2
Handkerchiefs, case	1	Shoe findings, pkgs	15
Hosiery, case	1	Saltpetre, boxes	4
Hardware, pkgs	157	Thresher, box	1
Hand-c'rts, &c., pkgs	4	Thread, cases	3
Hide poison, half brls	4	Tin, boxes	22
Ink, cases	2	Tobacco, cases	18
Iron pumps, casks	1	Tobacco, boxes	169
Iron, bdls	147	Vinegar, brls	50
Iron, bars	24	Vinegar, brls	50
Lead, cases	5	Woodenware, pkgs	2
Lead, rods	16	Woodenware, boxes	1
Lead, pigs	9	Yellow metal, cases	20
Medicine, pkg	1	Zinc, cask	1

EXPORTS.

FOR BAKER'S ISLAND—per Ocean Express, Jan 16—2 barrels flour, 1200 lbs bread, 1 jar butter, ½ brl dried apples, 2 doz yeast powders, and a lot of shackles.

PASSENGERS.

FOREIGN.

FOR VALPARAISO—per Triton, Jan. 10—J Wilson, wife, children and servant, Mr H Long, wife and child, Mrs Smith, Capt Benedict, J Powers, J Wilson, junr, H Thompson, Geo Peoples, Wm Franklin, C Abel, W Leroy, C Hennessey, W Gondilla, F Goshen, A Reed, 5 others, and 6 steerage passengers.

FOR BAKER'S ISLAND—per Ocean Express, Jan 16—Mrs C H Judd, child and servant, Mr S G Wilder, and 75 native laborers.

COASTWISE.

From Hilo—per Kilauea, Jan. 12—Hon Major Miller, C N Spencer, Mr Hopingstone, T Gifford, Wm Cooper, Wm F Allen, and 12 deck passengers.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17.

☞ It is a humiliating fact that here, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, a journal is supported, and sanctioned by the Hawaiian government, whose chief aim and object is to ridicule and oppose everything that is good, and promote and foster evil and dissension in our community. The mere assertion on our part that such is the case, might perhaps with all not be considered proof sufficient that it is the fact; but to those who may have a doubt we have only to point to the card in to-day's paper, headed "To the Public," a document which has been called forth only by a gross and unjustifiable attack made against a religious society on the part of the Hawaiian government's official organ, to which we called attention two weeks ago, and for which the government editor, in his simplicity, thinks that he ought to have been thanked by the trustees and the church which he sought to injure. The government has *no right* to interfere, either through the medium of its paper or in any other way, with the internal management of the affairs of any religious corporation in the kingdom. The trustees of the Fort street Church have felt themselves called upon to answer the charge, and they have done it in such mild and inoffensive language that no one can take exception to the manner.

We say this attack was *unjustifiable*, for had the writer of it, or those who are responsible for him, taken the trouble to inquire into the facts, he or they would have learned that the statements were far from the truth, so far, indeed, that we can only suppose that there was a malicious motive prompting its publication. It is by the continuance of such indiscreet publications in the government press, first on the part of its editor, then, perhaps, by way of interlude, by the Sheriff, and next on the part of an under-officer, who signs himself "Observer," but who is very well known, and who takes frequent opportunity to render his very arduous (?) services obnoxious by similar attacks on men and things which in no way concern him, that this government is fast falling into disrepute and discredit with those whose influence, good-will and advice, will at no distant day be sought to restore to it that prosperity and good name which once it could boast, and to redeem it from a train of misfortunes, which, from present indications, appear inevitable.

The fact is, that the government, in listening to gratuitous advisers, who were aching to supplant their predecessors, has already gone too far in ignoring the services of those as counsellors, who choose to consider themselves as governed by principles of morality, and seeking to fill every office and gift with others anxious to be known as the advocates of rum, the hula, and elevating the character and position of the prostitute to the level of the virtuous and industrious. It is a humiliating fact that an advocacy of these cardinal tenets can, in this day of enlightenment, be brought forward and publicly boasted of as successful recommendations to office.

It is this change in our governmental policy—the great mistake of discarding men because they side with virtue, and the great indiscreetness of employing those whose sympathy with the progress and prosperity of Hawaii nei, is measured only by the number of dollars they receive, and the error of whose policy is steadily developing itself in our deserted harbors, our decimating trade, impoverished customs revenue, and consequently beggared exchequer. It is this change that is making discontented our most enterprising merchants and traders, who are really the backbone, the nerve and the muscle of the support of the government. It is this that is raising a gloomy veil over the future, and filling all, whatever may be their calling, with forebodings and anxiety. We see these unmistakeable signs on every side, in the plans of the numerous residents who are purposing an early removal from us; we read them in the columns of our journals, and even in the native paper, the *Hae*, while every mail wafts them to us from abroad. It is only a short time since, that we received a letter from a valued foreign correspondent, who has always taken a lively interest in Hawaiian politics and in the prosperity of our kingdom. The letter is a private one, but we hazard quoting a paragraph from it to show what is thought of us abroad:

"I have long been of the opinion that a radical change in the Ministerial Policy of the Kingdom was needed, and was the only means of saving it from great embarrassment, if not utter ruin, and I think the King, who naturally hesitates to move in so momentous a matter, will see the necessity, and will act before it is too late. The great mistake was made when the *Missionary* influence was destroyed in the National Councils. Although that influence was often misused, and grave errors were sometimes committed through its agency, yet any unprejudiced friend of the Nation will admit that since it has been superseded and ignored in the National Policy, the Government has seemed to have lost its *ballast*, and to be *drifting*, without proper control, occasionally within sound of the breakers. I do not sympathize with the peculiar religious views of the sect to which the mission belongs, yet I feel that their influence in the affairs of the nation, has been for good, and that with all its errors, experience has shown that it could not safely be dispensed with, and I am of the opinion, that the most effectual check to the extravagance and folly of the present ministry, has been the same influence, exerted by the people, through the popular branch of the Legislature."

But though the future wears a gloomy and uninviting aspect, we are not without hope that our noble Sovereign, who has so far stood firmly by the helm of state, and whose every impulse has been for the good and happiness of his people and the prosperity of the state, will discover with the vision of a seer, the unveiling future, and so shape the course of the gallant ship of state, that the maelstroom may be avoided, and she ride safely over the foaming billows.

There are some who hold that foreigners have here no right to speak, or even think of politics, though the continuance of their own happiness and welfare and the interests of the country are at stake; and who hold that those who are discontented or become the objects of oppression, should only make their arrangements for departure at the earliest convenience. Most foreigners who settle on these islands, come here with the fixed purpose of making it their home, and with the sole intention of remaining here for life, to become part and parcel of the nation, to spend their energies, talents and capital in developing the resources of the kingdom, and thus indirectly benefiting and elevating the native race. All such *must* feel the liveliest interest in the national welfare, to the support of which they contribute so largely. They feel that *this is their country and home*; they have chosen it for themselves and their children after them. Like Ruth of old, they can say to the aborigines, "Thy people shall be my people, thy God my God; where thou dwellest I will dwell, and there will I be buried." Why, then, should not their uprraised voice be heeded? Why should the cry of discontent pass unnoticed? Why should our best and most enterprising people *be compelled* to withdraw in scores, with their capital, amounting to hundreds of thousands? There are causes and reasons for all this, but what are they? Let them be solved, for they are not mere surmises, but arise from the unfortunate state of business and trade, brought about by unwise legislation.

We shall be asked, where is your remedy? A disease, which has been growing for years, requires no light cure, but demands wisdom and promptness to remedy it. The sooner the remedy is applied, the sooner will health be restored. These may not be all that are required or needed.

1st.—A ministry who can *command the respect of the people* is the first necessity. No nation can preserve its dignity abroad, which cannot command self-respect at home.

2nd.—A national policy which may tend to elevate our character and standing at home and abroad.

3rd.—Reduce the expenses of the government, by cutting off sinecures and unnecessary offices, and uniting others. "A penny saved is two-pence earned."

4th.—Economy in the administration will allow a reduction of licenses and taxes, internal and foreign. Such changes can only be made by a ministry that dares "to face the music."

5th.—Reduce the import duties to 6 per cent. on all kinds of goods.

6th.—Place the official press on such a basis that it may not be a burden and disgrace to the government, and a constant source of annoyance to its people.

Unless something is done, and that speedily, the voice of discontent will swell louder and louder, and the blighting effects of a social and commercial panic will fall with a withering curse over our fair land. May Heaven stay the plague which looms in the future.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"PACIFIC—No. 3."—According to a notice issued last Tuesday week, the individuals who had signed a document for the purpose of forming a new fire company, met on Wednesday evening last, at the Hall of "Mechanic No. 2," and succeeded in organizing the above company, under the name of "Pacific No. 3." They were then placed in possession of No. 2's old engine by the Department. An election of officers took place, which resulted as follows:

Capt. S. James—Foreman.
Wm. Wilson—Assistant Foreman.
B. F. Durham—Secretary and Delegate.
John H. Paty—Treasurer.

A. J. Cartwright, Esq., Foreman of No. 2, then came forward in behalf of his company, and very kindly tendered to them the use of the Hall, till they could see an opportunity to get a house of their own, which offer was gratefully accepted. If we are allowed to judge by appearance, we must say that a more hale and hearty set of men has not yet formed a fire company in Honolulu than No. 3's, and with some practice, they are likely to prove themselves to be severe competitors whenever called upon to battle with the devouring element—"fire!" The company now numbers over forty men—several of whom are connected with the "Honolulu Turn-Verein." Success to the *red, white* and *blues*—not forgetting the *greys*.

☞ THE KILAUEA, on her return passage from Hilo to Honolulu, met with an accident when about three miles off Laupahoehoe, on the night of the 10th inst. While steaming along slowly, a heavy shaking and thumping was suddenly felt all over the vessel, and on examining, it was discovered that the shaft and the propeller had become disconnected, by the breaking or falling out of the pin which fastens the propeller to the shaft, and which, being under water, could not be got at till coming into port. The steamer immediately squared away under light sail, arriving off the harbor Saturday evening, and was towed in by the *Pele*. The accident was nothing serious, though it prevented her using her propeller. It has already been fully repaired, and the vessel is having her new mainmast put in, which will render her far superior as a seaboat, and enable her to depend more on her sails, and use less coal. She will be ready to sail again for Hilo promptly on Monday afternoon, the 21st inst.

KILAUEA, JR.—The little schooner *Warwick*, of ten tons, more or less, which, for speed, has always stood near the head of our coasting fleet, has put herself again alongside the steamer, and earned the above title. When the steamer arrived on Saturday afternoon, without having touched at Lahaina, it was found necessary to charter a fast vessel to go up and bring several passengers who were waiting at that port to meet the steamer. The *Warwick* was selected, and at 6 P. M. the same evening started, and returned to port early Tuesday morning—absent 38 hours, *not counting Sunday*, which is no day, so the "Commodore" says. That's hard to beat.

VALUABLE REFERENCE BOOK.—Prof. Mapes, editor and publisher of the *Working Farmer*, New York, has sent us a copy of his new illustrated catalogue of Agricultural Implements—a book which ought to be in the hands of every farmer, planter and mechanic. It is a complete compendium of all the recent improvements in farming tools and machinery of every kind, and the amount and variety of information contained in it is not equalled by any publication of its size. We will order copies for any of our farmers wishing them.

NAVAL.—The non-arrival of the U. S. sloop of war *Levant*, which left Hilo last summer, had created some anxiety at Panama. She had been out over 70 days, a long passage, but not sufficiently so, to create alarm. The Panama *Star* says:

The statement regarding the *Saranac* being ordered to proceed to sea in search of the *Levant*, made in our last issue, was incorrect. The latter vessel is not considered as behind her time at this season of the year, and no fears are entertained of her safety by the Flag Officer.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The next concert, we learn, is to be given at the residence of Dr. Guillou, on Tuesday evening, January 22. The invited guests will doubtless have a rich treat.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

SUPREME COURT.—The foreign jury cases were taken up on Monday morning. On entering the court room, the Chief Justice, who had been detained outside for a half hour or more, stated that his absence was owing to an effort between the counsel on the famous *Nile case*, to settle it without bringing it again into court, which effort had been successful. We understand that there were several *Nile* suits on the docket against the defendant, Capt. Thomas Spencer, and that a compromise was agreed on by which the prosecution withdraw all the suits, and agree to consider the same as fully and finally terminated by the payment of $2,000 by the defendant. This, we believe, settles the case forever. It has been a long and vexatious one, and we are happy to record it as definitely terminated.

Manuel Enos vs. T. Spencer.—This was a suit to recover the amount of a bond given by the defendant, for the payment of the judgment obtained by the plaintiff against Capt. N. W. Sowle. The jury brought in a verdict for the sum of $2526 66 and costs of court.

The King vs. H. H. Sawyer.—This was a charge of assault on a native, who was found taking undue liberties on the premises of the defendant. Sawyer having plead guilty to the assault, a verdict was rendered against him of $50, and six hours imprisonment.

Capt. B. H. Daily vs. L. H. Gulick.—This was a suit charging the defendant with libel by implicating, in his Micronesian letter, that the complainant, who is master of the whaleship *Martha*, had been guilty of or allowed certain improper conduct on his vessel at certain ports in the Caroline Islands. Evidence was produced showing that that vessel had never been there. The principal allegation of the complainant having been admitted by the defense, the case was submitted to the jury, who, after an absence of nine hours in the jury-room, brought in a sealed verdict, at 8 o'clock last evening, which will be opened this morning.

CENSUS RETURNS FROM LAHAINA.—We have received from Mr. D. D. Baldwin, a summary of the census report for Lahaina and the neighboring districts: Population of Lahaina proper: natives and half-caste: 3236; of whom 1687 are males and 1549 females; 2247 are 20 years of age and over, and 989; under 20 years.

Kaanapali District, numbers 1061 natives and half-caste; of whom 565 are males and 496 females; 719 are over 20 years, and 342 under 20 years.

Olowalu District, including Ukumehame and Kahoolawe Island, numbers 372 natives and half-caste; of whom 201 are males and 171 females; 256 are over 20 years, and 116 under 20 years.

The foreign population of the above district numbers 217, of whom 191 are males, and 26 females; 192 over 20 years and 25 under 20 years.

RECAPITULATION.—POPULATION OF LAHAINA.

Natives and half-caste	3296
Foreigners	217
Total	3513

LADY FRANKLIN.—It seems that this distinguished lady, widow of the late Sir John Franklin, whose persevering efforts to search for the lost Arctic navigator, have given her a world-wide fame, may be expected at these Islands, during the coming summer. Should she come, she will no doubt meet a cordial reception. We find the following in the New York *Times*, of Nov. 25:

"Lady Franklin, her niece and maid, left last week in the steamer St. Louis, Capt. Fletcher, for San Francisco, via Cape Horn. The St. Louis will stop several days at Rio de Janeiro, at a port in Chili, at Panama, and at Acapulco. Lady Franklin takes with her a complete photograph apparatus, for the purpose of obtaining views in the Straits of Magellan, which are represented to be equal to any in the world. She will probably visit British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, returning to New York in April, and then leaving for home."

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.—According to the report of the treasurer of this institution, which we published last week, no less than $1405 remains due from subscribers, of which amount he estimates that but $600 can be reckoned on as good. Is this the way that gentlemen subscribe to benevolent objects in Honolulu, solicit the catalogue of subscribers to be published in the weekly journals, heralding them abroad as public benefactors, and then repudiate the subscription because it is not *convenient* for them to pay it? Would it not be a good plan to publish the names of those who have paid as well as a delinquent list, that the world may know who they are? We hope to gratify the public curiosity by giving the list entire in our next issue.

BOLD ROBBERY.—The premises of Mrs. Lamont, on Richard Street, were entered on Sunday night, while the family was asleep, the robber having first entered by a rear window, and then through the front door, which he succeeded in unbolting. After searching the drawers of the bureau, during which Mrs. L. was awakened, he next proceeded to the bedside, seized and held her by her hands, and searched under the pillow and matress for money, not finding which, he decamped. On examining, nothing had been missed but a small gold watch, which was hanging by the bureau. It is seldom we have a robbery so daring as this.

—On Tuesday night, the Merchants' Exchange was entered and robbed of fifty dollars.

FALSE ALARM.—On Monday evening, about 8½ o'clock, the bells sounded a fire alarm, but it proved to be a false report, started by some mischievous body. The several Engine Companies and the Hooks turned out promptly, as did also the Engine of H. B. M. ship *Alert*.

—On Tuesday evening, about 10½ o'clock, an attempt was made to fire the restaurant adjoining Mr. Cleghorn's, but it was discovered by the police, and promptly extinguished. These attempts, however, show that there are some persons lurking among us, who belong in the chain gang, but who are temporarily out of their place. Keep a lookout for them. A reward of $200 has been offered by the Sheriff for the detection and conviction of the person engaged in this attempt of arson.

THE MAGAZINES.—The mail comes freighted with a variety of choice monthly literature, sufficient to satisfy the tastes of the most fastidious. Among them, the *Atlantic*, *Harper's*, *Godey's*, *Leslie's*, *Littell's Age*, *Hunt's*, *DeBow's*, the British *Quarterlies*, *Blackwood*, *Cornhill Magazine*, and our more neighborly monthlies, the *California Magazine* and *Hesperian*. These latter deserve to be liberally encouraged by our residents.

THE MORNING STAR.—We learn that it has been decided by the managers of this vessel, to detain her until after the arrival of the *Oriental*, which brings freight for the Micronesian Missionaries; hence she may be expected to sail for Micronesia, about the middle of April. She is expected to make that trip as soon as possible, and upon her return, to proceed to the Marquesas.

AS USUAL.—Just as we expected, when our last issue was fairly through the press, the telegraph reported a clipper with the mail, which proved to be the *Ocean Express*, Hale, with *three* New York mails. She was followed the next morning by the *Osborn Howes*, making two clippers in twenty-four hours, though we had not been able to report an arrival before for a month.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Hale, of the *Ocean Express*, Messrs. M'Ruer & Merrill, C. W. Brooks & Co. and J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco, for latest dates—all very acceptable.

☞ The *Comet* with the New York mail of Dec. 11, is now eleven days out, and will be in by to-morrow or next day.

☞ On our last page will be found an interesting letter from a North Pacific Whaleman.

MORE KANSAS TROUBLES.—Dispatches received from Kansas state that the old troubles in Kansas had broken out afresh, and that requisitions had been made for government troops to suppress the outbreak. The first dispatches represented that the notorious Capt Montgomery, (one of the John Brown sympathizers,) with a band of Abolition outlaws, had commenced a series of outrages in Southern Kansas, with a purpose of carrying war into Lower Missouri.

(Correspondence of the Pac. Com. Advertiser.)

To the Public.

The affairs of the society, of which the undersigned are the Trustees, having been brought before the public in an editorial notice in the *Polynesian*, in which the method of raising the revenue for the yearly expenses is, in our opinion, criticised with undue severity, inasmuch as it appears to be founded on a misapprehension of the facts in the case, we feel it our duty to state, that we are unaware of any speculation in the matter, and that the utmost ever aimed at by us has been a revenue sufficient to meet our current expenses—a result which has never been reached since the church was built until the last year, when the yearly report of the Treasurer showed a balance in favor of the society of about thirty dollars.

The present plan was recommended by the society, after a full discussion of the whole subject, and after a laborious effort of several years to raise the necessary yearly funds by subscription, and we have cordially approved and adopted it, as being in our opinion the best, if not the only possible method by which a permanent revenue can be secured.

We are not aware that we have, by our annual renting of the slips, been making merchandise of the accommodations of the house—we have only found that people will subscribe more liberally to the support of the pastor and the incidental expenses of the society, when they can be assured of a place where they and their families can sit together, than when they are obliged to distribute themselves and their children to different parts of the church, and if any attendant has been crowded "into places where light, hearing and air are defective," it has not been a necessary result, as some of the slips, the very best on these accounts, have always been reserved and kept free for any who may choose to occupy them. The free seats are in no way distinguished from others, and no unpleasant prominence is in any way given to those who occupy them, while a polite and respectful gentleman is always in attendance to seat all who may come and are not provided with seats of their own. A large portion of the slips are always set aside for free seats, and it is further understood by the pew-holders, that when the slips are not occupied or filled by themselves, the sexton will be at liberty to seat others with them, and we are not aware that any one objects to, or is dissatisfied with this course. We are aware that to some, the method we have adopted in the raising of our revenue, being new and strange to them, may seem unpleasant, but we are confident that its *practical working*, can give just cause for complaint to very few, if any, and if in a community like ours, where it is impossible to organize a permanent society, a more satisfactory way can be suggested, we shall readily make the change. We have always endeavored to make as few appeals to the public as possible—the work once done in the present manner is done for the year, and whatever may have been our embarrassments hitherto, a contribution has never been taken up in the church in its own behalf.

The communication signed "Observer," may also be noticed. Complaint is there made of the manner in which certain parts of the services are conducted, and the statement made that in these matters, and of the choir, the Trustees have the control.

We would only say that we have nothing whatever to do with either of them—our duties are clearly defined and limited by the charter, and the choice of the pastor together with the creed and modes of worship, are strictly and entirely within the control of the church.

The present arrangement in regard to singing is simply a matter of preference, but we have no hesitation is saying that while it is a thing in which the church has the right to direct, an expression of opinion from the congregation to that effect, would undoubtedly cause a change to be made most cheerfully. We have no personal ends or preferences to subserve in our management of the society's affairs, our only aim is and has been to make the most pleasant and comfortable arrangements possible for our regular attendants and occasional visitors, to distribute its burdens as equitably as possible and promote the cause of good morals in the community.

G. P. JUDD, W. GOODALE,
ASHER B. BATES, R. A. S. WOOD,
E. O. HALL, CHAS. R. BISHOP,
C. H. LEWERS, W. A. ALDRICH,
I. BARTLETT.
Trustees of Fort Street Church and Congregation.

MR. EDITOR:—I find in the late Report of the High Sheriff of Oahu, the following language:

"The class intended to be benefited by this law, are easily led astray, and have been thus led astray in their views of the law by those whom, from infancy, they thought could not err, and whose word they for years have looked upon as law.

The class of people who for a time used their utmost endeavors to make this law a dead letter are of a profession that should have taught charity in its fullest and broadest sense. Notwithstanding their professions to the contrary, much good has been done and much I am sure may be done if eventually they should practice a little of that charity about which they preach so much."

What does this mean? If it means simply that certain persons in the community differ from the legislators and from the Sheriff himself in regard to the wisdom of the law in question, we have nothing to say in extenuation of guilt. In differing in opinion from the sheriff, we find ourselves not only in company of those of our "profession," but of many of the wisest statesmen and physicians in the two most enlightened nations of the world.

But if the sheriff means, that obstacles have been thrown in the way of *his* executing the law in its true import, he has greatly deceived himself and misrepresented the "profession," who are so destitute of the "charity" which they preach. True, the religious teachers of the people, when consulted by certain females, have represented the disgrace, the danger, the certain misery of giving themselves up to prostitution, whether under the protection of government or not. And some, according to the sheriff's own showing, have, in this way, been induced to forsake the degrading business. If it is the design of the law to induce as many as possible to become public prostitutes, we plead guilty to throwing obstacles in the way of the execution of the law. While we have represented the danger and disgrace of becoming enrolled as prostitutes under the protection of government, we have not failed to portray the danger of pursuing the infamous business without such enrollment, as then, they would probably soon find themselves in prison. And so far as it is a law of charity and mercy, of which its supporters make so much boast, we contend, that we have, by such teaching, rendered the most efficient aid and support to the law. If the law can be made to diminish the crying sin in question, it may work good. If its design is merely to "mitigate" some of the evils of the sin, while the exciting cause of these evils is untouched, it is like attempting to cure a fracture in the skin, while the life blood is gushing from the vitals. "Charity," one would think, should lead us to spend our main force in removing the cause of the evils. E. W. CLARK.

THE ROMAN QUESTION!
BY B. ABOUT.
WAS BORROWED BY ONE WHO IS requested to return it to the owner.
243-tf G. P. JUDD.

QUINCY HALL!
THE LARGEST
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
—IN—
CALIFORNIA!
DAVIS & BOWERS
HAVE CONSTANTLY EMPLOYED, IN New York, from twenty to three hund