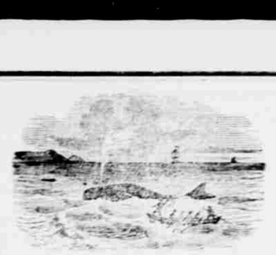
SPRING WHALERS, FLEET 1861.



ARRIVALS.		SHIP'S NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FROM.	MON'HS OUT.	SEASON'S CATCH. Sp.	Wh.	WHERE BOUND.	SAILED.	WHILE VOYAGE. Sp.	Wh.
Feb'ry	22	*Congress 2d	Strasberg	California Coast	30	....	300	Ochotsk	March 29	90	2300
March	7	*Cleone	Simmons	Turtle Bay	29	....	170	Arctic	26	....	1420
	19	*Reindeer	Rayner	New Bedford	4	100	400	Arctic	April 9	180	400
	19	*Vesper	Bailey	Margarita Bay	30	....	100	Condemned	....	....	800
	23	Josephine	Chapman	California Coast	26	....	500	Ochotsk	March 24	450	1400
	24	Milton	Halsey	New Bedford	33	....	0'o	Ochotsk	26	....	....
	25	Concord	Allen	California Coast	29	....	1000	Ochotsk	27	....	4250
	25	*Oliver Crocker	Cochran	California Coast	29	....	600	Arctic	April 15	100	2000
	26	Braganza	Turner	California Coast	29	....	0'o	Arctic	6	85	1650
	27	*Alice	Beebe	Margarita Bay	29	....	240	Ochotsk	2	90	490
	27	*Monmouth	Ormsby	Margarita Bay	44	....	260	Arctic	15	75	1710
	29	Robert Edwards	Wood	California Coast	40	....	170	Arctic	March 30	125	970
	29	Jeannette	Winslow	Turtle Bay	50	....	300	Ochotsk	April 5	150	1000
	30	John P. West	Tinaver	Cape St. Lucas	24	....	150	Arctic	7	70	1050
	30	General Scott	Harding	California Coast	28	....	250	Ochotsk	March 30	100	1150
	30	*Catherine	J P Hempstead	New Zealand	24	....	130	....	In port.	....	700
	30	Thomas Dickason	Stewart	New Bedford	34	40	....	Arctic	April 1	40	....
	30	California	West	California Coast	21	....	100	Ochotsk	1	100	1500
	31	Fanny	Blown	Talcahuano	32	540	....	Arctic	1	540	....
April	2	General Pike	Fisher	Coast of Chile	19	....	450	Kodiack	4	100	750
	4	Julian	Winegar	St. Carlos	33	....	0'o	Arctic	8	....	800
	4	*Philip 1st	E. Hempstead	Ascension Island	30	....	200	....	In port.	60	300
	4	Ontario	Foster	California Coast	30	....	450	Ochotsk	April 8	30	1150
	4	Isabella	Tucker	California Coast	19	....	200	Arctic	8	....	350
	5	Florida	Fish	Bandoras Bay	23	....	100	Arctic	8	40	1050
	6	Callao	Fuller	Bandoras Bay	31	....	100	Ochotsk	6	100	1200
	6	*Milo	Fordham	Ballenas Bay	17	....	600	....	In port.	....	620
	7	Adeline	Barber	New Bedford	34	....	100	Arctic	April 9	....	100
	7	*Electra	Brown	Turtle Bay	29	....	400	N.W. & Arctic	12	60	2900
	7	*Lafayette	Russell	Marquesas	28½	....	0'o	....	In port.	60	600
	8	Polar Star	Wood	New Bedford	7	100	200	Ochotsk	April 8	100	200
	8	*Gustav (French)	Giles	California Coast	20	....	300	....	In port.	....	1500
	9	*John Howland	Whelden	Ballenas Bay	30	....	1700	....	In port.	....	2700
	10	*Cynthia	Whitney	Turtle Bay	....	....	600	....	In port.	....	600
	10	Florida	Williams	California Coast	30	....	80	Ochotsk	April 13	300	980
	12	Walter Scott	Baxter	Paita	16	40	120	....	....	140	120
	12	*Speedwell	Cornell	California Coast	43	....	....	....	In port.	....	....
	13	Pacific	Howland	California Coast	22	....	500	....	April 15	100	2650
	14	*Maria (Haw. sch.)	Molteno	Margarita Bay	5½	....	1050	....	In port.	....	1050
	14	*Comet (Oahu, brig)	Wilhelm	Margarita Bay	5	....	350	....	In port.	....	800
	15	*Harmony (Haw. bk.)	Kelly	Margarita Bay	5½	....	750	....	In port.	....	750
	15	Tamerlane	Winslow	New Zealand	30	250	120	....	....	344	1520
	17	*Nile	Fish	California Coast	35	....	1050	....	In port.	80	1550
At Lah.	10	C. W. Morgan	Smith	California Coast	18	....	500	....	....	....	1000
" "	11	Martha	Cornell	California Coast	31	....	950	....	....	60	1450
" Hilo	9	Henry Kneeland	Kelley	California Coast	34	....	850	....	....	18	1950
" "	9	Fabius	Smith	Bartholomew Bay	44	....	400	....	....	300	2000

Vessels marked (*) entered the harbor. Those not marked, simply touched outside.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1861.

THE *Comet* sailed on Tuesday, having been delayed for two days. She took the regular mails for the East, a large list of passengers, and a very full cargo, consisting of pulu, sugar, oil, &c., the quantities of which are specified in her export memoranda. It is gratifying to see our packets doing so well. The *Comet's* freight and passenger list must have totalled $5000. The *Yankee* will soon prove too small in size if our export trade continues to increase as it has recently. The trade between this port and San Francisco must grow, as there is no market where our supplies can be so favorably obtained, all things considered, as there. It being the natural outlet of our produce, this fact must tend to make it our principal depot of export and import. Should the duty on molasses and sugar be reduced, as is not altogether unlikely, if the secession movement becomes permanent, it must be a great help to our planters, and give an impulse to our agricultural industry.

Several new whalers have come in during the week. There have arrived in all, up to this date, forty-seven, including ships from the Coast reported at Lahaina and Hilo, bringing 1070 bbls. of sperm and 16,900 bbls of whale oil, or an average of 23 bbls. sperm and 359 bbls. whale oil to each vessel. The spring season is now nearly over, and but few ships are out.

The whale-bark *Tamerlane* reports the loss of the ship *Metacom*, Hinds, at Tutuwila, one of the Navigator Islands. She recruited here last fall, and was bound home, with about 600 barrels oil on board. The ship and cargo were a total loss, and the Captain, with his wife, officers and crew, had taken passage for the Colonies.

The bark *Oriental*, Johnson, arrived on the 14th, 156 days from Boston. Her cargo consists chiefly of coals. The merchandise will be found specified among the imports. She is under charter to load guano and will sail for the Phoenix group with early dispatch.

The whale-ship *Speedwell*, of Fair Haven, arrived here on Friday last via Lahaina from Scammon's Lagoon, where she was stranded, and her crew having deserted, the Captain was obliged to sell her. His account of the accident will be found on the next page. The ship and cargo were sold for $8,800, and bought by Capt. Fish, of the *Nile*, and Capt. Cornell, of the *Martha*, who, by the aid of their crews, lightened the ship of her cargo, and by means of casks got her off safely, stopped the hole which had caused her to fill and sink—and having pumped her dry, found her every way seaworthy. She is now being hove down to repair damage received, and will be laid on the berth as the next packet for San Francisco, to sail May 1st, having a full cargo of oil engaged.

The bark *R. W. Wood*, daily expected from Puget Sound, has also a full cargo engaged for Bremen, whither she will be dispatched; she will take principally wool and oil, including the cocoanut oil brought by the schooner *Marilda*, which has been purchased by Messrs. Hackfeld & Co.

The schooner *Kahoma* is reported to have changed hands, for the sum of $4,200, and will be employed in the whaling service, as a tender to the *Cynthia*. She is a staunch vessel, and well adapted for the service.

In local trade we hear of but little doing. Any prices we might quote would be merely nominal.

Moon's Phases at Honolulu, in April.

	dy.	h.	m.		dy.	h.	m.
Last Quarter....	3	7	52 A.	First Quarter...	17	8	17 A.
New Moon....	9	8	24 A.	Full Moon....	24	11	51 M.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco.....	Mar. 16	London, (papers).....	Jan. 30
New York, (papers) ...	Feb. 11	" telegraphic...	Feb. 10
" " telegraphic	Feb. 26	Hongkong.....	Jan. 26
Tahiti, ...		Sydney, N. S. W.....	Nov. 1

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Speedwell, early in May.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

April 10—Sch Warwick, John Bull, from Molokai, with 60 nets onions, 200 melons, 200 pumpkins, and 10 natives.
11—Sch Moiwahine, Kuheana, fm Kohoa and Nawiliwili, with 20 cords wood, 20 hides, 50 goat skins, 250 mats sugar, 14 bags fungus, 3 bris tallow, 16 pigs, 2 kegs butter, 3 bags specie. Passengers—Mr S Spencer, and 28 natives.
11—Sch Nettie Merrill, Gulick, from Hilo, Laupahoehoe and Kohala, with 413 kegs and 29 bags sugar, 50 brls molasses, 39 bales wool, 100 bales and bags pulu, 12 bales fungus, 10 bags arrowroot, 25 hides, 100 goat skins, 3 hogs, 12 sheep, 3 brls potatoes. Passengers—John Baker, and 50 natives on deck.
12—Am wh bark Walter Scott, Baxter, fm Lahaina, lay off and on.
12—Am wh ship Speedwell, Cornell, from Lahaina.
12—Sch Kamoi, Wetherby, from Lahaina and Kahului, with 2 cabin and 15 deck passengers.
12—Sch Go-ahead, Clark, from Nawiliwili, with 8 cords wood. Passengers—Mr Salem and son.
13—Am wh bark Pacific, Howland, from Lahaina, 500 brls this season—lay off and on.
14—Haw. wh sch Maria, Molteno, from Margarita Bay, 5½ months out, 1050 wh this season—78 brls of which had been bought.
14—Am bark Oriental, Johnson, 156 days from Boston, with mdse to C. Brewer & Co.
14—Am. wh brig Comet, Wilhelm, fm Margarita Bay, 550 brls this season.
14—Steamer Kilauea, Berrill, from windward Ports, with 55 head cattle, 38 sheep, 20 bales wool, 200 hides, 17 goat skins, 22 bags pulu, 10 bags fungus, 5 bdls beef and pork, 84 kegs sugar, 9 brls molasses, 28 bags coffee, 8 bags arrowroot, and a large lot of other native freight—1 cabin and 134 deck passengers.
15—Am wh bark Tamerlane, Winslow, fm New Zealand via Binahine, 250 sp, 120 wh, 1200 bone, season—lay off and on.
15—Sch Odd Fellow, Candage, fm Hanalei, with 20 cords wood, 75 mats sugar, 14 brls molasses, 80 bags (2 tons) coffee—9 native passengers.
15—Sch Molokai, Kimo, from East Maui, with 800 bdls awa, 17 bales pulu, and 5 bags fungus.
17—Am wh bark Nile, Fish, from Lahaina.
18—Sch Kekauluohi, Merchant, from Lahaina and Kona.
18—A brigantine in the offing, supposed to be the Marcella from England.

DEPARTURES.

April 11—Sch Henry, Riviere, for Lahaina, Hana and Hilo.
11—Sch Jeannette, George, for Maliko, East Maui.
11—Am wh bark Isabella, Tucker, for Arctic.
12—Am wh ship Electra, Brown, the N.W. and Arctic.
12—Sch Keoni Ana, for Anahola, Kauai.
13—Am wh ship Florida, Williams, for Ochotsk.
13—Sch Nettie Merrill, Gulick, for Lahaina, Kohala and Hilo.
13—Sch Moikeike, Shepherd, for Kahului.
13—Sch Warwick, John Bull, for Molokai.
13—Sch Kamehameha IV., White, for Lahaina and Kapelepolepo.
15—Am wh ship Oliver Crocker, Cochran, for Arctic.
15—Am wh bark Monmouth, Ormsby, for Arctic.
15—Am wh bark Pacific, Howland, for Ochotsk.
16—Am bark Comet, Smith, for San Francisco.
16—Sch Moiwahine, Kuheana, for Nawiliwili and Koloa.
16—Sch Emma Rooke, Wilbur, for Lahaina.
16—Steamer Kilauea, Berrill, for windward Ports.
16—Sch Odd Fellow, Candage, for ports on Kauai.
16—Sch Molokai, Kimo, for Hana, E. Maui.
17—Schr Kalima, fr windward, and Go-ahead, fr Kauai.

PASSENGERS.

FOREIGN.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Comet, April 16—E G Woolbury, W Goodale and 3 children, C H Lewers, wife, child and servant, Miss Lewers, Stephen Spencer, Thos G Harding, Chas G Hopkins, Mr Kranhoff, Mr Sequeira, Miss Emmes, D M Weston, wife and son, Mrs Pearson and son, A Anthony, Jose M Mendona, P S Wilcox, A McPherson, J Porter Green, James Patterson, Dennis Dexter, Capt Kenworthy, Capt Bailey, B B Blodgett, Warren Johnson, Mrs Rodgers, Phillip J Becker, John Gately, Frank P Gardner, E D Ensign, J Bronfratis—38.

From BOSTON—per Oriental, April 14—James M Alexander, I. Ashmead.

COASTWISE.

For WINDWARD PORTS—per Kilauea, April 16—Capt George Smith, Capt Cornell, F L Hanks, J T Waterhouse, Jos Fallon, Robert Lett, Mr Dwight and son, T E Cook, and about 300 deck passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Report of Bark Tamerlane.

Left Hualine 26th March, and was 19 days to the line. First 12 days out, mostly calm, with light winds from N E to N W and rain. Bark Isle of France, Ashmore, of Sydney, left there for San Francisco, five days before we did, with 42,000 oranges. If she had the same sweltering weather we had, it is to be feared her fruit would be greatly damaged. The result of our season's catch is 250 sperm, 120 whale and 1200 bbls. bone, since leaving the islands. Twelve to fifteen ships were cruising in lat. 38 S, and long. 166 W., for right whales in November. They saw very few—some got nothing, some one whale; two ships got three each. The whales left during the last of the month, and I think the ships then went sperm whaling, for after that we cruised East and South of that latitude and longitude, and saw no ship, and but few whales. In December we had the best of weather. We left the right whale ground the last of December, and went to Chatham Islands—cruised 30 miles south of Pyramid Rock, the first 14 days after we arrived there. Had a severe gale from S to S E that lasted 14 days, but had good weather enough to make it up, and a good show of sperm whales. All took some—we got two that stowed down 200 bbls. There we spoke and heard from the following ships: Jan. 25, Marion, Bruce, 765 sperm; saw her boiling a large whale. Feb. 4, Napoleon, Macy, same date, 870 sperm. Feb. 4—saw the Daniel Wood, Richmond, cutting in a large whale; did not speak him. The Minerva, Pennington, one sperm whale since she left home. Had just arrived when the last whales were leaving, but struck one. Feb. 5, sh Clematis, N.B., 295 bris wairns and 40 bris whale. Heard from about Jan. 5, Cornelius Howland, N. B., 700 sperm. About Jan. 25, the Three Brothers, of Nantucket, not very successful. We heard from several other ships whose names are not recollected, but most of them had done well—as a general thing, the sperm whalers have been very successful on New Zealand. Heard from ship James Maury, Wing; did not do very well on New Holland, and thought of going north. Nearly all the ships on this ground did poorly this year.

J. B. WINSLOW.

Report of bark Emerald.

BAY OF SAN QUENTIN, LOWER CALIFORNIA, MARCH 12—*Dear Sir*:—I write you to report my ship with 17 whales, about 500 brls this season, with about two weeks more whaling to come. Ships visiting this place, drawing more than 14 feet of water, have to go in and out on the full and change of the moon, when there is from 18 to 20 feet on the bar—at other times about 15 to 16 feet, with some swell. I was the first to whale at this place last year, and took upwards of 900 bris. The chance here is good for only one ship, although two might do well if mated; as the whaling is done in a very limited space, particularly when the whales are coming north, help is needed. In coming past Isle de Cimza, I discovered a lone breaker about three miles off the island, bearing from it S S E, by compass. There is also another rock which breaks occasionally, about S.W. by W, by compass from the outer head of this harbor, from six to eight miles from the land—it was seen by Capt. Howland, of the Pacific, Capt. Fordham, of the Milo, and others. Last year, I beat up in smooth weather, very nearly over the situation of these rocks, without being aware of their existence. The first mentioned is about a ship's length in extent, the latter somewhat larger. They are not down on any chart that I have seen—not even on the Russian charts. High water at full and change at 8:30 A. M., rise eight feet.

A. W. PERRY.

☞ Schooner *Sea Witch*, Chapman, reports—Left Honolulu October 26, crossed the equator Nov. 5, in long. 162° 15 W., and arrived at Tahiti on the 16th. Found there flag ship Duchay Trouin, 101 guns, with the Admiral on board, and four other French war vessels. Sailed again Dec. 5, and arrived at the island of Mitiero, on the 19th, where we found the whaleship Marcia, bound home, having taken no oil since leaving Honolulu; 20th, touched at the island of Motil, where we found the whaleship Lucas, bound home; 22d, touched at a place called Atco. Arrived at Tahiti again Jan. 21, and found there the English ship Blackwater, Capt Quinne, from Liverpool, with a load of coal. December 29th was observed as a general holiday at Tahiti, in honor of the French Admiral, and any amount of amusement was carried on during the day, such as boat and canoe racing, climbing greasy polls, festivals, balls, &c., at which sports, an immense multitude had collected from all parts of the group. Sailed from thence to Hualine and Kiatea, and on to San Francisco, where we arrived on the 17th of February, 28 days passage. Left San Francisco March 16, at 4 P. M., was in sight of the Farallones two days. Experienced very light winds all the way down. Made the island of Maui, April 3, and came into port on the 4th.

☞ HAW. schooner *Maria*, Molteno, reports—Left Honolulu Nov. 5, and had fine weather all the way over, with the exception of one gale from the S.E.; arrived at Margarita Bay Dec. 3d, and found there the bark Harmony. Our first commencement was to go on shore and build up the try-works, a sow to carry blubber on shore, and three huts. Saw the first devil-fish on the 24th; was all ready for whaling on the 26th. Next day saw a cow and calf—we gave chase and succeeded in capturing them. On the 31st, the Massasoit, Percival, came in and anchored close to us, with whom we agreed to mate. Jan. 1st, we got two more whales; did not see any more whales till the 8th, when the whaling fairly commenced. The brig Comet came in on the 14th, and passed up the lagoon about 30 miles on the 16th. We took the fides, thereon whales that came into the lagoon, without losing a whale or getting a boat stove, but after that we had our boats stove on several occasions—at one time, between us and the Massasoit, we had five boats lying on the beach which had been more or less damaged. On the 18th, we fastened to another cow whale, and fired two bomb lances, which set her spouting thick blood, but unfortunately the iron drew and we lost the whale, being close to the passage at the time. Up to Feb. 13, we had taken 33 whales—16 to the Massasoit and 17 to the Maria. The Massasoit, by this time, was full, having had about 1000 bris previously on board—she would probably leave for home. Took our last whale Feb. 28, making in all 20 whales—all but 860 bris body oil, and 60 bris carcass oil, and bought 78 bris—in all 1631 bris wh. oil. From this time to March 28, we waited to ship our oil in the Harmony. The Massasoit and Comet having mated, they whaled from the 5th March, whales being still plentiful, but hard to catch. The Harmony got her last two whales on the 22d, having taken in all 184 whales, about 750 bris, and the Comet 111 whales 550 bris. We left the Bay March 29, in company with the Comet and Harmony, and arrived off Diamond Head night of the 13th inst., having made the run in 15 days.

☞ Bark *Martha*, Cornell, (at Lahaina) reports—Went into Scammon's Lagoon 20th December, and left there on the 1st of March for Turtle Bay—found the whales rather scarce and shy for lagoon whaling. Left Turtle Bay on the 22d March; had light winds and fine weather all the way down; arrived at Lahaina April 9. On the 22d November, lost four men by the upsetting of a boat in the surf, off Blackwarrior's Lagoon, whose names were Thomas P. Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., Zenas A. Fuller, of Sandwich, Mass., Joseph Basone, of Paita, Coast of Peru, and John Parana, a native of Upolu, Navigator Islands. February 5th, the ship Speedwell struck on a flat in Scammon's Lagoon, stove a hole in her bottom, and sunk. She was sold as she lay, full of water, for the sum of $8,800—Capt. Fish and Capt. Cornell being the purchasers.

VESSELS SPOKEN AND HEARD FROM:

March 15—At Turtle Bay, ship Levi Starbuck, 400 brls this season; took freight from the Electra, and sailed the same day for home.
19—Ship Sharon, 400 brls this season; took freight from the Fabius, and left for home.
22—Ship Montezuma, 400 brls this season—was to leave in two days for home.
22—Ship Europa, Manter, 550 brls this season—would stay there as long as there were any whales.

☞ Capt. Whelden, of the *John Howland*, reports having spoken the English merchant bark *Constance*, in lat. 20° N., long. 130° W., from New Zealand, bound to San Francisco.

☞ Bark *Philip 1st*, E. Hempstead, reports—Left Ascension Island March 14; experienced fine weather on the passage down. Lost seven men by desertion at Cape St. Lucas, and 2d officer, Mr. Cook, went on board the bark Coral, at Turtle Bay. The Phoenix, with about 340 brls., and the New England, with about 170 brls. this season, had both sailed for home. Each vessel had lost a boat and crew by desertion. The General Williams sailed from Ascension Island for home about the latter part of February; she also lost a boat and crew by desertion.

☞ Bark *Oriental*, Johnson, reports, left Boston Nov. 8, crossed the equator Dec. 19, in the Atlantic—made the land, Cape St. John, Jan. 27. On the 26th Feb. we encountered heavy westerly gales, which lasted from long. 62° to 84° W, we then took the wind from W S W, which lasted to 78° S, next took the S E trades light, and crossed the equator in the Pacific, March 29, from thence we had light, variable winds to 6° N., when we fell in with the S E trades. Spoke the Am. whale ship *Merlin*, Capt. Blois, Jan. 11, in lat. 55° S, 7 months out from New Bedford, with 650 barrels sperm, she would remain about 3 months off River Plate, and thence proceed to the Pacific; also spoke Bremen brig Leander, Feb. 28, in lat. 3° 22 S long. 84° 42 W. 33 days from Liverpool, bound to Callao. Arrived at Honolulu, April 14, all well.

☞ Schooner *Marilda*, Keyte, reports—Left this port for Fanning's Island, January 17th. Had light winds and heavy rains during our passage; arrived all well on the 28th January. Remained some time waiting to complete cargo, and sailed for Honolulu on 24th March; during the passage up had strong trades from the N.E., with a very heavy northerly swell. All the way until in the parallel of Hawaii, were under single reefs. The last four days had nothing but calms and light airs from all quarters. On the morning of the 4th, sighted Oahu dead to windward 35 miles—at sunset, was round Barber's Point. Saw fin-back whales on several occasions off Hawaii. On the 4th of February, H. B. M. sl. *Alert* arrived at Fanning's Island, five days from Honolulu, all well; remained one week, and sailed for Tahiti direct.

IMPORTS.

FROM BOSTON—PER ORIENTAL, APRIL 14:

Axes,	120	Medicines, boxes	25
Beef, brls	100	Matches, cases	19
Boots and shoes, pkgs	75	Medical instruments, &c, cs	3
Books, pkgs	6	Nails, kegs	418
Bridles, &c., case	1	Preserves, boxes	3
Blacking, bbls	4	Potash, bbl	1
Coal, casks	6	Palm oil, tbs	850
Coal, tons	565	Paper, cases	1
Clothing, pkgs	9	Pickles and sauces, boxes	81
Confectionery, &c., cases	9	Paper, reams	100
Carriages, pkgs	6	Paper, case	1
Cordage, coils	100	Plows, boxes	4
Combs, doz	98	Paints and oil, pkgs	81
Combs, case	1	Paints and oils, brls	10
Canvas carpets, cases	1	Paper hangings, cases	2
Carts,	14	Rice, brls	10
Carpetbags, rolls	1	Rivets, boxes	2
Crockery & glassware, cases	3	Rosin, brls	20
Chairs, boxes	6	Stocks, kegs	299
Domestics, pkgs	34	Shocks, bdls	36
Engravings, &c., boxes	5	Staves	4,000
Furniture, boxes	6	Sola, pkgs	13
Flax, boxes	2	Steel, bdl	1
Grass are, cases	2	Sugar, bbls	1
Glass, boxes	45	Steam boiler	1
Groceries, pkgs	107	Saddles, pcs	25
Grindstones, casks	14	Saddlery, cases	1
Gravestones, box	1	Swells, cases	1
Hats, cases	53	Stationery, cases	2
Handkerchiefs, case	1	Shoe findings, pkgs	19
Hosiery, case	1	Saltpetre, boxes	4
Hardware, pkgs	111	Tobacco, box	1
Handcarts, &c., pkgs	8	Thread, cases	3
Hide polish, half brls	3	Tin, boxes	72
Ink, cases	2	Tobacco, cases	15
Iron pumps, cases	1	Tobacco, boxes	168
Iron, bndls	147	Vinegar, tcs	50
Iron, bars	24	Vinegar, bbls	50
Lead, cases	2	Woolens, pkgs	2
Lead, rods	16	Woodenware, boxes	2
Lead, pigs	9	Yellow metal, cases	20
Medicine, pkg	1	Zinc, cask	1

EXPORTS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Comet, April 16—104 casks (20,022 gals.) oil, 404 bdls (30,026 lbs) whalebone, 20 bales gunny bags, 247 bags sweet potatoes, 200 pumpkins, 500 water melons, 482 bullock hides, 1,741 goat skins, 4 cases hats, 1 cask old copper, 789 kegs sugar, 50 brls and 100 kegs molasses, 342 bales and 12 bags 42,000 lbs pulu, 1,750 bags salt, 1 pkg beef, 2 cases mdse, 2 cases gin, 2 kegs whisky, 1 case brandy, 1 pkg specie ($1000).

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVALS.

April 10—Am wh bark Walter Scott, Baxter, from Paita, Coast of Peru, 40 sp, 120 wh, 1300 bone, season; 140 sp, 120 wh, 1300 bn, voyage; 90 sp, 120 wh, on board.
10—Am wh ship C. W. Morgan, Smith, from California Coast, 380 wh, season; 1900 wh, 15,000 bone, voyage; 1000 wh, on board.
11—Am wh bark Martha, Cornell, from California Coast.
11—Am wh ship Speedwell, Cornell, fm California Coast.
11—Am wh ship Nile, Fish, from California Coast, 1050 wh, season; 80 sp, 1550 wh, 5000 bone; 1050 wh, on board.

DEPARTURES.

April 10—Am wh bark Walter Scott, Baxter, for the Arctic.
11—Am wh ship Speedwell, Cornell, for Honolulu.

☞ The *Speedwell* had about 1100 brls wh. and 280 brls sp. oil on board at the time she went ashore. Except the sperm, the oil is now on board the *Martha* and *Nile*. Captains Fish and Cornell, who were successful in saving the ship and oil, cleared the *Speedwell* for Honolulu.

PORT OF HILO.

ARRIVALS.

April 9—Am wh ship Henry Kneeland, Kelley, fm California Coast, 850 brls this season.
9—Am wh ship Fabius, Smith, from St. Bartholomew Bay, 400 brls this season.

DIED.

MAXWELL—In Honolulu, on Friday, 12th inst., after a protracted illness, William Edward Louis Maxwell, aged 43 years. The deceased was born at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 12, 1818, and has been a resident on these islands for over 20 years.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

THE *Polynesian* of Saturday the 6th instant, publishes the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Davis *vs.* William L. Green. This suit, as will be seen by reference to the decision, has, like all bad powder, hung fire in court for a long time, much to the disgust of all interested; and now that the decision is known, we apprehend they will feel more disgusted than ever. We do not propose to review it minutely; those adversely interested will readily see its defects, and the disinterested will not care, perhaps, to examine it at all.

Taking the testimony and data as given by the court, their conclusions appear to be logical enough, but if there happen to be other relevant facts and data not given in their text, what then? Let us see. The first neat cattle were landed on Hawaii by Vancouver in 1793–4, and given jointly (in trust?) to Kamehameha I. and his companion John Young. So saith the court, so say we; there is not a doubt of it. William Hughes testifies that about the year 1826, he was employed by Governor Adams to kill bullock for their hides and tallow, for the use of King and Government, "no constitutional government having been established at that time;" note that. "Hughes and his party killed forty thousand;" forty thousand more would have been eighty thousand. One need not be particular about numbers after that statement. In the year 1841 the taboo on killing bullock was renewed. From whence that taboo? The court does not say. Historically, in 1841, the "constitutional government," like the speck of a far-off comet, began to make its appearance. In 1842 it was palpable enough, and with horns, too, about "so long," as the vaqueros say. Since then its tracks are plain enough, as we shall see. Without doubt the "constitutional government" issued that taboo, and it was all right, if the King ordered it; but by what right did the Government claim one half of the wild bullock at that time? Had the King given them to Government? The court say yes, or assume as much. We deny it, and defy the proof. Up to the year 1848, the King owned the allodium of all the lands in the kingdom: that year we see him parcelling out the lands—some he reserves for the crown, some he gives to his chiefs, and some he gives to the "constitutional government," for which it, though its representatives, returns thanks in an humble manner "for this most gracious boon," &c. Up to that date, Government certainly could not have owned any wild bullock, for it had not one foot of land to pasture them on. We do not say that Government did not *claim* any land, on the contrary it claimed all the mountain and woodland, all the wild cattle, sandal wood, big trees and little birds with yellow feathers under their wings; forsooth we will not say what it did not claim, lest we be mistaken. Audacity is a money-making virtue.

On the 6th of April, 1850, John Young Kanehoa, son of old "companion" Young, petitions the King for his and his family's share of the wild bullock, and gets "a portion" on the 18th of the same month, as per "resolution passed in Council." Government, it seems, takes a quiet hand in that game and no one appears to dispute its right, but before or on the 10th of June following, there seems to have been a quarrel in the family of the King and Government, and *for the first time* we see them on that day square off publicly, Heenan and Sayers fashion, to have an understanding about these same wild bullock. The "constitutional government" had grown to be quite a democratic Heenan by this time, and says to poor King Sayers "that the arrangement *hitherto* existing between" you and me in regard to these wild cattle must now be legalized by formal "resolution," &c. Poor Sayers is in a Maunakea fog, and don't recollect very clearly about a "previous arrangement," and consents. Neither do we recollect about previous arrangements, and we would like to have the court produce any that are valid. We fancy the court might fall back on to the old owl's stunning argument, "what right have the court to go behind the resolution of King and Council for facts"—all satisfactory enough to the owlets but not to other birds.

We have traveled side and side with the court this long distance from 1793 up to June 10th, 1850, before finding a single plank or basis for the Government to stand on to wield the army of wild bullock. But there solid footing is found at last, we admit.

In 1848, the King gave Government a few strips of land running from the sea to the mountain, and on the 10th of June, 1850, he gave it one half of the wild bullock, and on the 28th of March, 1851, the Supreme Court decreed that *all* the wild cattle belong equally to the King and R. C. Janion, on behalf of Government, but that they have no right to go on private lands to capture them. In 1848, the King gave his chiefs strips of land running from the sea to the tops of the mountains, laying side and side with those of King and Government, and upon which these same wild cattle now range and pasture. Have these landholders any claim upon the wild cattle for pasturage since 1848? The court say no. Here the shoe pinches, and we think the court made a great mistake by ignoring the rights of those upon whose lands the wild cattle depasture. The chiefs' allodial right to the soil is as old as Government's. Why have the court ignored this fact? It is as patent as any other fact mentioned in their decision. Had it been recognized, it would have been a very perplexing element to get rid of. If wild bullock were imperishable property and cost nothing to feed them, the resolution by King in Council on the 10th of June, 1850, would have some meaning, and there would be no question about ownership of property, but as there is not now living a single bullock, then in question, it becomes a very different thing, for, the bullock contemplated in the decision of the court, have fed and fattened at the expense mostly of these unrecognized landholders.

Here lies the whole gist of the matter, and the court had a capital opportunity to exercise, not only "sound discretion," but sound common sense and justice, by awarding to every landholder alike the wild cattle that had grown up at his expense. No one, with reason, could have complained of that, not even the defendant, for we verily believe it would have been more to his interests than the present decision. The court have pushed him forth conspicuously as the *owner* of the wild bullock, a *status*, a mark to be legally shot at, not an intangible, chimerical, paddy's dea sort of "constitutional government," that is nowhere when anybody wants to sue it, but is always on hand and all-powerful when any one is to be sued. According to former decisions of the court, a person can sue for trespass and damages of cattle upon his premises and hold them in his possession till satisfied in law. But, say the court, the landholder trespassed upon cannot "convert to his use" the wild cattle trespassing upon him, neither can defendant go upon other than the Government and King's lands to capture his own cattle. A pretty kettle of fish, this, if the parties are stubborn and won't compromise matters, which they are very apt to be when quarreling. In such a case what is to be done? Let the cattle eat, die and rot where they were born? A far-seeing policy that, and something any judiciary might feel proud of. If one were not sure of the integrity of our court, he might suspect the decision was made with a view to coerce the numerous landlords into paying the defendant a round sum to compromise matters, but we don't think they will if they are conscious of their own position. If the parties will not compromise matters the alternative is a lawsuit, and that appears to be the whole aim and burden of the decision as it now stands. No? Suppose a landholder refuses to compromise with defendant; then the wild bullock on his land will eat and die to no purpose, for no one can take them. Suppose again that the landholder does convert them to his use, the defendant will sue for the hides; the landlord off-sets for trespass and damages; of course a jury or court must award them; the costs are *divided* between the parties litigant, which will amount to more than the hides are worth; then finally each pays his lawyer's fees. There is fun ahead and plenty of it, if the half-wild and hirsute mountaineers of Hawaii condescend to take notice of this judicial behest. Whoever says or does aught to encourage litigation is a—public benefactor.

It is mentioned in the decision, that, in the general appropriation bill of the year 1854–5, the Legislature appropriated $2,000 for the construction of a road from Waimea to Hilo, "to be paid out of the avails of wild cattle," as proof of the Government right to dispose of said wild cattle. In that bill the King's right is ignored as well as the rights of the landholders. The fact that the King signed the bill is no argument in its favor, for all know the misty state of the late King's health at that time, and the less said upon that point the better.

It is further stated in the text, "that up to within a few years back, when any of the mountain cattle happened to be penned with the cattle of private owners, during a general "drive in," they were treated as the property of Government, and held at the disposal of its agents." True enough. It must be remembered, however, that the chiefs did not receive their lands till 1848, and that they were not sure they held those lands by their original boundaries until repeatedly assured of the fact by the board of land commissioners several years after, and it is doubtful if they are all positively certain of that fact at this day; hence there is good reason for their not appearing at the general "drive in," and claiming their own or asserting their rights at other times, and thereby establishing a *prescriptive* right. None realizes more clearly than the court, the fact that the chiefs are excessingly slow in asserting their rights under a new law, particularly if those rights are acquired at the expense of the *Moi*; such being the case, the true policy is to foster the rights of the ignorant and not crush them under the "no prescription" argument. A still wider policy, namely, the interest of the many, instead of the few, which is a national interest, should have ruled.

☞ In its last issue, our contemporary "caves in" on the Constitution question, and piteously admits it did not mean to say what it did, that it's all a "mare's nest," and begs pardon of the public. Very well, we accept the apology; but would it not be as well for the government to appoint some one to look over what is prepared for publication in its organ