COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

As usual the arrival of the steamer has given an impetus to the wheels of trade. Goods have been changing hands briskly. Auction sales have been fairly attended, but prices realized offer but little inducement for fresh importations. The remark has been made in our hearing that it was difficult to make up an order for goods that would pay a fair commission. Evening sales of holiday goods have taken place and more are advertised, but they are not the spirited affairs of years past.

The C. O. and M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Montana* arrived off the harbor on Monday night, and reached her dock at 1 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday. Her memoranda of freight and passengers will be found below.

The American ship *Sea Serpent*, Captain White, arrived on Friday, en route for Hongkong, with a cargo of flour and grain.

The American schooner *Caldera* has been purchased by C. N. Spencer & Co. and others for $11,000, and will be put upon the Ulloa route.

The British bark *Aid* is on the berth for San Francisco, to load in the Regular Dispatch Line, C. Brewer & Co., agents.

The British ship *Robert L. Lane* has been chartered by C. L. Richards & Co., and has been hauled out for New Bedford. She will load oil. A full cargo of 8,000 or 9,000 barrels is now awaiting shipment.

The American bark *J. W. Seaver* has been put upon the berth for San Francisco, to load in the Hawaiian Packet Line, Walker & Allen agents, and will sail on or about the 12th inst.

The British bark *Gorstang* sailed on the 24 inst. for Baker's Island, to load guano for Liverpool.

The Hawaiian ship *Iolani* has completed her cargo of oil, whalebone and Island produce, and will sail early in the coming week.

The American bark *Boering* has a full cargo of oil and whalebone, and will sail for New Bedford on or about the 12th.

The British schooner *Favorite* is loading molasses, oil shooks, sugar, coffee and rice for Victoria, B. C., and will sail early in the coming week.

The Hawaiian bark *A. J. Pope*, of Hackfeld & Co.'s Bremen Line of Packets, is loading whale oil, whalebone, furs, hides and wool, and will sail on or about the 12th inst.

The Hawaiian steamer *Kilauea* was sold at auction on Wednesday, for $3,700, the Honolulu Iron Works Company being the purchaser.

The arrival of the *Awashonks*, from the Arctic, completes the whaling fleet which refits here this fall.

The whaling fleet consists of 59 vessels, which have reported as their season's catch 2,686 barrels sperm oil, 39,235 barrels whale oil, and 500,200 pounds of whalebone, making an average of 711 barrels of oil and 9,987 pounds of whalebone to each vessel.

We clip the following from J. C. Merrill & Co.'s circular touching Island produce:

SUGAR—The *Montana* from Honolulu brought 7,778 bags and 133 kegs, chiefly for the San Francisco and Pacific Refineries. The *Cambridge* from same port had but 960 bags. The market is strong for raws. We quote No. 1 Hawaiian, 12½ @ 12½c. Of Peruvian, 600 kegs and 200 bags sold private, but which we quote at 10 @ 10½c. From New York via Panama we are in receipt of 575 bbls; this has been sold to the trade at 9 @ 10½c, the latter for E. L. & A. Stuart's Circle A. Our local refiners are doing the best they can to supply the demand and to keep prices steady, and at rates quoted in our columns. The stock of raws outside the refineries is exceedingly meagre, and if we include all held by them, we have not in the aggregate thirty days' supply in the market. Free supplies are, however, supposed to be near at hand from Central and South American ports.

HIDES—The demand exceeds the supply. Sales are reported of 1,000 Mexican dry at 14c; 2,500 California dry at 15 @ 16c ℔ lb; 500 salted, 7½ @ 7½c.

FURSKIN—The *Firefly* from Tahiti brought an invoice of 272 hides, which is reported sold for export at 12c ℔ lb, in bond.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

In giving credit, there should be caution without mistrust; and when debts are contracted with parties that become embarrassed in their circumstances, it is often of great importance for the creditor to be indulgent without negligence, and firm without rigor. When a tradesman is in the habit of giving credit to any extent, and his capital is limited, it follows, of necessity, that he must also take credit himself. Here we see the evil of the system. To preserve his own character, he must, of course, make great his payments on the very day whereon they become due; whereas, his customers only pay their debts when it suits them, and very frequently not at all! It is not my intention to go fully into the question of the pernicious systems of credit, seeing that, in some cases, it must be given; but I warn all tradesmen from trusting any but those whom they know to be respectable and honorable people. A man who does "a cash" business to the amount of five hundred dollars per annum, is doing better than he who sells on credit five thousand dollars at the risk of losing one half of the amount by bad debts.—*Hunt.*

A man who has any feeling of honor, would rather die outright than become a bankrupt, and any reasonable sacrifice he would willingly consent to. Misfortune is one thing—imprudence another—and knavery the climax. When a man is unfortunate, he is deservedly an object of sympathy. To such, I would say, the moment you find yourself in embarrassed circumstances, and perceive that you cannot extricate yourself, without speculating with what does not belong to you, call a private meeting of your creditors, and lay before them the entire state of your affairs. Make a proposition of what you think you will be able to pay, towards the liquidation of their claims, and trust to their generosity to accept it. You will then be taken by the hand by your creditors—get a release—and perhaps, with their kind assistance and advice, become a better man of business than ever you were,—but keep nothing back.—*Foster.*

Hamburgh witnessed a curious proceeding on the 8th of November, 1847, as we find it stated in the London *Sun*. The scaffold was erected, as for an execution, before the principal front of the Exchange, and at noon a large furnace filled with resinous wood was placed on it. The wood having been set on fire the bell of the Town Hall was rung violently, as is usual during the execution of decrees inflicting infamous penalties. At the hour at which merchants are assembled on the Exchange, the public executioner ascended the scaffold, and, after having caused a drum to be beat, proclaimed, in a loud voice, the name of a merchant who had been declared guilty of a fraudulent bankruptcy, and who had taken to flight. He then displayed to the spectators an enormous placard, bearing the name of the culprit in gigantic letters. He next caused the drum to be beat a second time, after which he tossed the placard in the flames.—*Hunt's Mag.*

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Stmr Montana, Saturday, Dec. 5.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28—Schr Lilin, from Maui.
28—Schr Warwick, from Molokai.
28—Schr Kate Lee, Crane, from Maui.
28—Lucy White, from Kauai.
29—Schr Isabella, from Kauai.
29—Schr Kamalie, Adams, from Molokai.
29—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Maui.
29—Am bk J W Seaver, Reany, 25 dys fm Petropoloski.
30—Schr Odd Fellow, Davis, from Hawaii.
30—Schr Mary, from Kauai.
30—Am wh bk Awashonks, Norton, from the Arctic, with 800 bbls wh oil and 11,500 lbs bone.
30—Am str Montana, Godfrey, 12½ dys fm San Francisco.
Dec. 1—Schr Hattie, Nike, from Kauai.
2—Schr Nettie Merrill, Lambert, from Kauai.
2—Schr Ocean, from Maui.
2—Schr Mary Ellen, Weed, from Maui.
2—Schr Rose Packet, Marchant, from Hawaii.
2—Schr Fairy Queen, from Hawaii.
5—Am ship Sea Serpent, White, 13 days from San Francisco.
5—Schr Odd Fellow, Davis, from sea.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30—Am wh ship Geo Howland, Knowles, to cruise.
30—Am wh bk Ontario, Hayes, to cruise.
30—Schr Warwick, for Molokai.
30—Schr Nettie, for Maui.
30—Schr Lucy White, for Kauai.
Dec. 1—Am wh bk Europa, Mellen, to cruise.
1—Am wh bk Day Wheeler, Marvin, to cruise.
2—Am wh ship George Seale, to cruise and home.
2—Am wh wh Rainbow, Baker, to cruise.
2—Brit bk Gorstang, Griffiths, for Baker's Island.
2—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, for Maui.
2—Schr Kamalie, Adams, for Molokai.
2—Schr Kate Lee, Crane, for Maui.
2—Am wh bk Trident, Green, to cruise.
3—Am wh bk John Carver, Worth, to cruise.
5—Schr Mary, for Kauai.
5—Schr Hattie, Nike, for Kauai.
5—Schr Odd Fellow, Davis, for Hawaii.

IMPORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Montana, Nov. 30th—H M Whitney 7 pkgs, G Rhodes 11 pkgs, B F Boles & Co 266, E Hoffschlager & Co 31 pkgs, H Hackfeld & Co 621 pkgs, Ira Richardson 31 pkgs, Chaisson & Long 22 pkgs, Hollister & Hyland (and B & H) 112 pkgs, Adams & Wilder 781 pkgs, Geo C McLean 62 pkgs, C Brewer & Co 3 pkgs, A S Cleghorn 1 pkg, P H Treadway 3 pkgs, T Mossman & Son 107 pkgs, J T Waterhouse 23 pkgs, F A Schaefer & Co 2 pkgs, Henry May 307 pkgs, C N Spencer & Co 343 pkgs, C L Richards & Co 15 pkgs, J H Paty 30 pkgs, W C Parke 9 pkgs, Marks & Bearman 38 pkgs, W Johnson 3 pkgs, L McCully 6 pkgs, McColgan & Johnston 1 pkg, Geo Leonard 10 pkgs, R Lore & Bros 232 pkgs, Lowers & Dickson 6 pkgs, T C Bosch 6 pkgs, J G Henries 242 pkgs, W N Lord 3 pkgs, E O Hall & Son 29 pkgs, M S Guildbaum & Co 21 pkgs, H Dimond 24, Castle & Cooke 32 pkgs, Chulan Bros 162 pkgs, J H Black 3 pkgs, I Bartlett 145 pkgs, A J Cartwright & Co 80 pkgs, F H & G Segelken 5 pkgs, C E Williams 111 pkgs, Afong & Achuck 2 pkgs, Agt Wells, Fargo & Co 10 pkgs, J C Remington 210 pkgs, Mrs Marinetti 4 pkgs, H Higgins 2 pkgs.

FROM PETROPOLOSKI—For J W Seaver, Nov 30.

Bear skins, No	7	Squirrel linings, pkg	1
Copper, pigs	5	Walrus teeth, pkgs	4
Salmon, bbls	100	Yellow metal, pkg	1
Sables, No	22		

PASSENGERS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Montana, Nov. 30—James F Smith, S Spencer, Jas T White, B Marks, S B Dole, S L Austin, Ira Richardson, A T Langton, Henry Higgins, wife and 2 children, Capt O J Harris, Miss Harris, Sam Hill, Manuel Gomes, John Kelly, D Porter, Thos Eyre, Geo Bell, John Wah, John Eolanu, Harry Eolanu, John Low—24.

MARRIED.

WATERHOUSE—FINDER—On the 31st Oct., at the Wesleyan Chapel, Burslem, Staffordshire, England, by the Rev. Lee, Mr. Henry Waterhouse, assisted by the Rev. Henry Hastings, John Thos. Waterhouse, Jr., of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to Elizabeth Burgess, second daughter of the late Thomas Finder, Esq. No cards.

CLARK—HOWELL—Married, at the Howard Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, November 23d, Charles K. Clark, Esq., to Miss Hattie W. Howell. [Cards received.]

DIED.

WATSON—Died, at Kaneohe, Oahu, Henry P., son of Mr. John Watson, aged 3 years and 5 months.

JOHNSON—Died, in Honolulu, November 29th, Capt. Andrew Johnson, a native of Camden, No. He was buried in the Firemen's Lot in Nuuanu Cemetery.

LANE—Nov. 16, at his late residence in Kawaihae, South Kona, Hawaii, Mr. S. Lane. The deceased was a native of Rhode Island, and it is said he has a brother on the island of Maui.

HARVICK—At South Kona, Hawaii, on the 24th October, J. Harvick, M. D., aged 72 years. The deceased was a native of New York.

SMITH—At the U. S. Hospital, on the 24 inst., of consumption, Samuel H. Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and late seaman on board the American whale bark *Awashonks*.

Arrival of Whalers, Fall of 1868.

The following is a full and complete list of arrivals of whaling vessels at this port for the fall season of 1868:

		Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
July	14—Am bk Roscoe, Macomber	500	....	....
Sept.	13—Hawaii W H Allen, Spencer	350	....	....
	26—Am ship Nile, Hayes	20	....	....
Oct.	1—Am bark Midas, Brewster	40	1,100	9,000
	6—Haw sch Fleet, Alsop		40	3,500
	11—Am bark Camilla, Jones	250	....	....
	11—Am bark Wm Rotch, Nye		1,100	8,000
	15—Am ship Java, Smith	470	....	....
	20—Am bark President, Kelly		470	4,000
	20—Am bark Nautilus, Smith		1,000	11,000
	20—Am sh Geo Howland, Knowles		1,750	30,000
	20—Am sh Three Brothers, Taber		1,100	10,000
	20—Am bark Java, Eose	115	625	6,000
	20—Haw brig Kohola, Tripp		700	10,000
	21—Am ship Reindeer, Rapoport		1,500	20,000
	21—Am bark Islander, Holley	150	50	1,500
	21—Am ship Gayhead, Kelley		600	4,000
	21—Am bark Champion, Worth		500	8,500
	22—Am bark Nassau, Tobey		600	9,000
	24—Am bark Cicero, Pease		280	2,000
	24—Fr ship Norman, Schneider		500	2500
	25—Am bark Daniel Webster		1,000	16,000
	25—Brit. brig Leonidas, Wood		1,050	18,000
	25—Old brig Comet, Weeks		700	7,000
	25—Am ship Adelaide, Soule	60	400	4,500
	25—Am bark Vineyard, Smith		1,200	20,000
	25—Am sh California, Worth		1,000	18,000
	26—Am bk Acors Barns, Jeffrey		450	4,000
	29—Am bk George, Davis		150	2,000
	31—Haw bk Kamaseela, Dollmann		750	9,000
	31—Am bk Onward, Pulver		1,300	20,000
Nov.	1—Am ship George, Seale		500	4,000
	1—Am bk John Carver, Worth		450	8,000
	1—Haw bk Eagle, Lowland	110	190	3,000
	2—Am bk Monticello, Phillips		800	16,000
	2—Am bk Peru, Morgan, with 40,000 seal skins.			8,000
	2—Am bk Trident, Rose		1,100	
	2—Am bk Navy, Davis	100	170	1,200
	2—Am bk Tamerlane, Winslow		450	7,000
	3—Am bk Progress, Dearden		1,000	17,000
	4—Am bk Helen Snow, Campbell		1,050	17,000
	5—Am bk Ben Cummings, Halsey	90	280	2,500
	5—Am bk Josephine, Cogan	350	1,300	17,000
	5—Am bk Europa, Mellen		200	3,000
	5—Am bk Eagle, Niekerson		750	8,000
	6—Am bk Joseph Weld, Doane	150	1,000	17,000
	9—Am sh Rainbow, Baker	90	180	1,000
	13—Am sh Ocean, Barber		350	4,500
	17—Am bk Sea Breeze, Hamilton		1,100	14,000
	17—Am bk Nile, Allen	35	700	6,000
	17—Am sh Ohio, Lawrence	50	1,100	20,000
	17—Am bk Hercules, Borland		350	3,000
	18—Am bk Janet Allen, Wood		1,050	16,000
	21—Am bk Lydia, Hathaway		400	7,000
	21—Am sh Con Hostine, Homan		1,100	18,000
	21—Am bk Concordia, Jones		600	10,000
	21—Old bk Julian, Lubbers		1,100	18,000
	22—Am bk Geo Scott, Washburn		1,100	19,000
	23—Am bk Solon, Smith		50	
	26—Am bk Awashonks, Norton		800	11,500

MEMORANDA.

☞ The California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company's steamer Montana, C Godfrey, Commander, sailed from San Francisco November 28th, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, with 5 packages United States mails, 4,305 packages of merchandise and 24 passengers, consigned to H Hackfeld & Co. Arrived off Honolulu bar November 30th at 11 P M. Experienced head winds during most of the passage.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5.

The News.

The news by the *Montana* was not unexpected, but none the less welcome, and none the less encouraging to all who take an interest in the welfare of the United States and the people of the world. The people of America have certainly exercised common sense and sound judgment. They have elected ULYSSES S. GRANT to be the President of the United States for the four years succeeding the next 4th of March. They have elected Schuyler Colfax to be Vice President and President of the United States Senate for four years. They have elected a Congress with a strong Republican majority for the first half of that same period.

The following are the leading States with their majorities in favor of Grant:

Maine	25,000	Indiana	10,000
Massachusetts	30,000	Illinois	55,000
Rhode Island	6,000	Wisconsin	18,000
Connecticut	3,000	Minnesota	12,000
Pennsylvania	20,000	Iowa	60,000
Ohio	50,000	Missouri	20,000
Michigan	30,000		

California and Kansas, and, what is more remarkable, Alabama and North and South Carolina and Florida all go for Grant.

The State of New York bears the dishonor of a majority for Seymour of some 5,000. This results from the fact of a city majority of some 60,000 against a majority for Grant from the remainder of the State of 55,000. The Union League, however, of New York city are determined to contest the election of Hoffman as Governor of the State, in consequence of the enormous amount of fraudulent voting. His majority was 20,000, showing how far Seymour ran behind his party in his own State. Following in the wake of New York are the petty States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and other of the middle range.

With the exception of the State of New York, the victory is even more complete than in the election of Lincoln in 1864. The majorities are in most cases heavier, and in some States twofold greater, than in that celebrated Union triumph. It is remarkable that the cities of Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis all gave Republican majorities, while San Francisco went so nearly Republican as to secure a Chief of Police of that party.

By this important vote of the American nation, in the first place *peace is secured*. Grant said, "Let us have peace," and of all men he is best able to fulfill that imperative wish,—the people's wish, as well as his. It is not peace, so long as Ku-Klux Klans exist, and men are murdered in cold blood for their political opinions, and even *for their color*, and while the civil and military officers of government are at variance as they are at the South. That state of things must stop now. People in Europe wonder why, when Americans wish peace, they put a soldier at the head of the nation. It is the surest way to secure peace.

By this vote the American people declare the decisions of the war to be final and to be sustained. They declare that the reconstruction policy of Congress is to be carried out. They have a man in the Presidential Chair, who, second only in this respect to Lincoln himself, will make it his duty to execute the will of the people. No stubborn conceit like that of the late incumbent will lead him to place his own policy higher than theirs.

The people also most emphatically declare that they intend to pay their just debts, to remember their obligations to those who helped them in a time of peril, and to sustain the national honor in this regard. It is certain that the party now so signally defeated would not have scrupled to have repudiated at least a part of the debt by taxing United States bonds, and perhaps, had occasion offered, even the whole. It is easy to see what ruin would follow such a course, or even the probability of it, and what a fate the nation has thus escaped.

The election does more than this. It gives to the people a man for a leader in whom almost the whole nation have a personal interest, and one whom the "Grand Army of the Republic"—an organization of nearly a million of tried soldiers—have already followed to victory; in whom they could trust; and whom they could be proud to acknowledge as their Commander-in-Chief, as is the President of the United States by the Constitution. Providence, by furnishing such an one at this crisis, enables America to vindicate the glory of Republican institutions. God grant it may always do so.

In the States of Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, the question of negro suffrage was also brought to the polls and carried with a majority, generally about half that of the party. This shows that the mass of the party are determined to meet the issues of the day fairly and fearlessly. The next Congress, to meet regularly December, 1869, will consist of about 139 Republicans to 66 Democrats. The present Congress meets on next Monday, at which time our envoy is expected to be in Washington. The papers mention Stanton as the most probable candidate for the new Secretary of State.

Spain and Cuba next present political news of interest. Cuba has been represented as just ready to fall into the hands of the United States. As might be expected, the old filibustering spirit, alive in New York and New Orleans, revived, and expeditions were planned ready, made up of *quondam* rebels out of employment. The prompt action of Captain General Lersundi, however, has reduced matters to order. A very important step has been the consent of the Provisional Government that there shall be four Colonial Deputies,—two of whom shall be from the island of Cuba,—who shall have their voice and vote in the National Junta or Assembly. This is what England does not grant her Colonies. The Spanish Government does not wish to part with Cuba.

In Spain itself the prospect is of a monarchy supported by universal suffrage. Ferdinand, the father of the King of Portugal, is at present the most feasible candidate. The Spanish people are taking the opportunity of a change in government to make long strides ahead in civil liberty. Gen. Dulce is to supersede Lersundi in Cuba, and to take with him a full corps of new officers.

In France the Government is busily occupied with rampaging editors. *La Lanterne*, having transferred its head-quarters to Belgium, still with a circulation in France of 800,000! leaves the *Temps* and *Gaulois* to bear the thumb-screws of the press law.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies opened on the 4th of November. Bismarck is soon to resume his seat. Prussia is supposed to be secretly assisting Spain.

The British Parliament with the newly elected House of Commons is to be opened on next Wednesday. The steamer left San Francisco while the English elections were being held; as these were on the 16th, 17th and 18th of November, no reliable telegrams are at hand, save that there is a Liberal gain. Probably Gladstone with the new Cabinet will be in power with the beginning of the new year. This signifies the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and other reforms. People in England will soon ask,—Why not the English Church also?

Reverdy Johnson is succeeding well with the settlement of the questions between England and America, though it may be a question how faithful he will be to his own nation. The *Alabama* question is to be referred to Russia for arbitrament. If the decision is in favor of America, then a joint commission of English and Americans are to estimate the various claims. The question as to the recognition of the Confederacy during the war is to be withdrawn.

A strong movement is on foot for the establishment of a Company for the immediate prosecution of work on the Darien Ship Canal. The capital required will be $100,000,000. The American Government are providing for the preliminary surveys.

The death of Rossini, at Paris, is among the dispatches. The most celebrated of modern Italian composers, he was the author of "Tancredi," the "Barber of Seville," "Moses in Egypt," "William Tell," and the famous "Stabat Mater." He was perfectly idolized by his countrymen, and his death at the age of seventy-seven will be an event in the musical world.

LATER.—By the arrival of the *Sea Serpent* the news of the Cuban insurrection assumes a different character. We take the following editorial from the *S. F. Bulletin*.

The insurrection in Cuba seems, after all, not to be in the interest of slavery, but to aim exclusively at independence of Spain. The Revolutionary Committee put forth an address, in which they complain that a condition of colonial dependence, even under the more liberal and just Government now established in the mother country, is unfavorable to the best interests of Cuba. The island is taxed $50,000,000 annually for the benefit of Spain, and its local government, for a population of only 1,500,000, is made to cost $32,000,000, without counting fees to public officials. So far from desiring to preserve slavery, the revolutionists profess an anxiety to get rid of it more summarily than is proposed by the Madrid Government. They say, very truly, that as it has been abolished in the United States, it would be madness to suppose that it can, against all sense of right and sound policy, continue to flourish in Cuba. They demand universal suffrage, equal representation, the abolition of the regular army, the creation of a national militia, trial by jury, the liberty of the press, of speech, of worship, of association, of industry, of travel, of immigration, and the abolition of all monopolies. More than half the revolutionary forces are blacks, and a threat of enlisting the slaves is thrown out. At latest advices the insurrection was making powerful headway.

New York Correspondence—No. 4.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Recent Sensations—The "Wickedest Man"—His Failure—The "Grecian Bend"—The Patent Resurrection Coffin—Politics and the Prospects of Grant and Colfax—The Opening of the Musical Campaign—"The Lieder Kranz" Choral Society—Personal.

NEW YORK, October 16th, 1868.

The succession of sensations in New York has been interesting of late.

First we had the John Allen sensation, which failed because Allen could not sustain his reputation. It turned out that he was not the "Wickedest Man in New York," after all. There was Tommy Hadden, a keeper of a low dance-house, whose attainments in "pure cussedness" were far in advance of John's. There was Kit Burns, who kept a dog-pit, and gave rat-killing exhibitions, which drew together the roughest set that could be found in the country, a crowd from which fifty men yet more depraved than John Allen could easily be selected; for Allen had kindly traits in him, and was by no means completely bad. If it be possible to find a completely bad man, it would certainly not be one who should be willing to give up a bad business at the solicitation of a newspaper reporter, and plan a lecturing-tour through the States for the purpose of making full confession of his ill-deeds.

But the sequel of the affair shows John Allen to be anything but a reformed man. His habits of life are unchanged; and the meetings that have been held by zealous persons at his house in Water street, have been discontinued, without the slightest apparent result. They put a handsome sum of money by rent of the rooms in which they were held, into the "Wickedest Man's" pocket; but the thieves, the drunkards, the prostitutes, who frequented the place as a place of "business," gave it a wide berth as soon as the city missionaries came. The "Wickedest Man" sensation is a failure, so far as any philanthropic results are concerned.

Our next sensation was the "Grecian Bend." The fashion is an old one revived—as old, indeed, as the statues of Phidias—the soft, bending figures with drooping shoulders and half-crossed arms that shine in the Pentelican marbles of the Louvre and of the Florentine galleries. But it was not recognized as a fashion.

Recently, however, some inventive genius, impressed by the grace of the attitude as occasionally seen in fine and flexible figures, invented a name for it, and proposed its universal adoption by the fair sex, tall and short, elegant and dumpy, with the broadest impartiality. He named it the "Grecian Bend," and the name, unknown a few months ago, soon crept into general use. It attracted the attention of the female world. For a time the success of the fashion seemed complete. The streets were filled with ladies in the full glories of the bend and of its accoutrements,—the high-heeled shoes and the immense "paniers" that were builded upon their dresses in the rear, like loads piled upon a camel's hump. The most "pronounced" cases of the bend looked as if they had been "doubled up" with a sudden attack of the colic. The laugh began. A general chorus of fun commenced at the expense of the "Grecian Bend." The very name of it, a novel and taking phrase, supplied a convenient base of operations against the fashion. A "Grecian Bend Publishing Company" was started, which issued caricatures of five ladies promenading in all the regalia of the "Bend." The negro minstrels and opera burlesquers took up the idea, and drew crowded houses to see the fashion, most ludicrously exaggerated, upon the stage. The walls are covered with monstrous handbills, printed in colors, illustrating the "Bend," in every absurd shape. "Grecian Bend Waltzes" and "Grecian Bend Stationery" appeared. It became a matter of some nerve for a fashionable lady to encounter the notice of the street. The attitude, the "paniers," the high-heeled shoes, all formed a combination which was too humorously suggestive for any but the most stolid mind. The ladies found themselves pretty thoroughly laughed at. Some of the more timorous began to sound the note of retreat. There was a division for a time among the ladies of the *ton*; but the party of the conservatives gradually prevailed, and the "Bend" began to disappear from the Fifth Avenue and the Broadway promenade. The makers of "paniers" and the rest of the apparatus of the "Bend" were in despair. It was a clear case of a lost cause. Within a few weeks the party of the Benders was reduced by desertions to a few heroic spirits who were impervious to ridicule, and to a larger number whose business it is to attract attention upon the streets. But as a fashion, the Grecian Bend may now be pronounced a failure. It died of being laughed at.

Our third sensation is just commencing. It is the velocipede. Like the bend, it is an old invention, and like that, it has been revived by the French, who are using it for purposes of business and of pleasure,—introducing it even into their postal service; for it is found that letter-carriers perform their rounds in the suburbs of Paris, mounted upon their untamed steed, in less than half the time there is required on foot. A skillful velocipedist will make fifteen or twenty miles an hour, upon a good round. A few of these contrivances have appeared in our streets, and created much interest. They are the simplest of vehicles. Two wheels, a small one in front and a large one in the rear, connected by a long elastic rod which bears a cushioned seat, compose them. They are propelled by the action of the feet upon a lever, and steered by a lateral movement of the front wheel. They are held upright by their momentum,—a difficult piece of management for the beginner, until he has attained the art of making pretty "good time" upon the velocipede. One would not expect to be *thrown* by a wooden horse; yet this is a frequent accident in the case of the velocipede. But the sensation is delightful, when one has attained skill in the management of this animal. The speed, the lightness, the freedom of the movement are quite equal to that of horseback riding; and it is proposed to use the contrivance largely in the Central Park, the solid, smooth, and well-kept roads of which offer the greatest advantages for its use.

One enthusiast has gone so far so as to urge the adoption of the velocipede in our infantry regiments. He urges that it is the most docile, swift, and inexpensive of steeds, requiring neither grooming nor fodder; and pictures the demoralizing effect of a charge of infantry mounted upon velocipedes, and advancing at the speed of twenty miles an hour, with wild yells, upon the enemy.

Another mechanical contrivance has been attracting considerable attention from the curious. It is a German invention, and known by the extraordinary title of the "Patent Resurrection Coffin." It is a contrivance designed to give a man a chance to get out of his grave in case he should chance to be buried alive. A wooden tunnel connects the head of the coffin with the upper air; in this is placed a bell, with a cord attached to the hand of the burial person; so that if he should arouse from a trance, after burial, as it has occasionally happened to people to be interred before their time, he can announce his return to consciousness by ringing. One can imagine what a startling experience it might be to hear the dead men's bells beginning to ring all around, as one passed through a graveyard. But this method of interment is not likely to prevail; it would let the ghosts loose too easily; and what if a rich man's bell should be heard to ring after his will had been opened to the satisfaction of his heirs? Not one of them would budge, I fear, toward his tomb, ring he never so loudly.

The Democratic procession of last week was a great success. The vote of New York, as usual, will show a heavy majority in favor of Seymour and Blair, next March. But the Democrats themselves cannot conceal their chagrin at the reverses foreshadowed by the recent Maine elections, and by the equally significant triumph of day before yesterday in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Yesterday was a day of rejoicing among New York Republicans. Political events are powerfully uncertain; if anything can be settled beforehand it is but the success of the Republican ticket, in the coming Presidential election. There has seldom been, at a similar stage in this contest, so little apparent doubt of its result. New York has many conservative Republicans, who preferred Chase as a Presidential candidate, and were disappointed at the nomination of Grant; but these are now reconciled to the soldier candidate.

The student of physiognomy will hardly, however, find an ideal President's lineaments in the features of Grant. The unflinching will, the honesty of purpose, the tenacity, courage, and endurance which have made up his military record are there; but not the broader and serener qualities which one likes to find in the leading personage of a great nation. For, disguise it as we will, our American system of self-government is not yet so perfect, nor are our people so far developed into the true spirit of a Republic, that we can dispense with a commanding central character,—a ruler by virtue of innate merit and power. Such a figure we had in some of the earlier Presidents; such a figure we may have again under more favorable conditions of development. Meanwhile, it is hardly to be doubted that Grant will make a strong and faithful Executive, if not the highest leader, of the popular will.

The political campaign is not the only one that is opening with the cool weather. The artists are gathering in the city, the musical societies have reassembled, and there is new stirring in the rivalries of literary politics. The German and other choral societies are particularly active at present. Preparations for the leading public performances that most of them expect to give during the winter are now actively giving on. I attended a meeting, last week, of the "Liederkranz," the prominent German choral society of the city. They assemble in Front street, in a club-house formed by removing the partition-walls between two residences, and throwing them into one spacious building. With the genuine German love of comfort they have provided, besides a hall for singing, a supper-room, parlors, a reading-room, where the best English and German periodicals are to be found, bowling-alleys and billiard-tables, and all the appliances of a comfortable club-house, with the addition of a bar where lager beer is dispensed in quite Teutonic abundance. The society has three hundred members, including about a hundred ladies. They meet three times a week, two rehearsals for male voices and a third for the mixed chorus. The piano is placed upon a platform in the centre of the music-hall; the singers are grouped closely around it. On the evenings of the men's rehearsals, a keg of lager beer is broached in the hall, and waiters carry round foaming glass of the national beverage to the singers, who are three-fourths of German birth. Whether it is beer or genius that makes them sing so well, I cannot say. But their performance, even at rehearsals, is exquisite. Their favorite music is that of the later German composers, Marschner, Veit, Abt, and Kucken. The sound of their sweet and wandering harmonies rings through the great hall, and is borne into the crowded street through its half-opened windows. For spirit and fire, too, the performances of this society are unrivaled except by the "Arion" singers, their competitors for musical distinction. The two societies generally carry away the leading prizes that are offered, every summer, at the National Musical Festivals.

Three or four pieces are generally rehearsed at each meeting. At half-past ten the singing is finished. The small private audience that fills the gallery disappears. The ladies betake themselves homeward, or linger for a few moments' chat in the parlors. Studiously-minded gentlemen repair to the reading room, or descend to supper. You can see them ranged, voracious, on either side of a long table, with long-necked bottles of Rhine wine before them, and a plentiful repast under discussion; just as in their native land they settle themselves comfortably before open windows in their hotels, and look out upon the Rhine. An atmosphere of smoke and repose pervades this side of the room. But on the other side the game of nine-pins is in tumultuous progress, and reminds us that we are not in Germany after all, but in noisy New York.

Such is the celebrated Liederkranz society. In another letter I shall sketch with something more of detail others of our city's musical institutions.

I met on Broadway the other day an old Islander, a good fellow, and a musician withal, N. S. Bailey, whom many of the *Advertiser's* many readers will remember. He is now principal proprietor in the "Greenpoint Flint-Glass Works," and is doing a large business. He owns a pretty house in Greenpoint, where he and his accomplished wife extend the warmest welcome to Hawaiians. Mrs. Bailey is a marked instance of the general rule that people who have once lived in the islands retain for them a very persistent *aloha*.

Rev. Frank Thompson, the younger brother of our artist Lamt Thompson, the sculptor, goes out to the islands by an early steamer to assume pastoral duties over the new foreign church at Hilo. He is a graduate of Williams and of Princeton, and is highly spoken of. C.

A CARD.—The Members of Mechanic Engine Company No. 2, take this opportunity to express their appreciation of the tasteful and generous gift of an elegant Speaking Trumpet from Mr. J. COSTA, Silversmith. The artistic talent displayed in its construction is only equalled by the public spirit manifested in its bestowal. The token is received with gratitude, and is an additional incentive to the faithful discharge of the duties of the Company.
634 1t ROBT. NEWCOMB, Sec'y.

A CARD.—The Ladies' Benevolent Society return their grateful acknowledgements to all who assisted in or contributed to the Fair, held on Thursday evening last, and especially to the Officers of the U. S. S. *Oneida*, for the flag decorations furnished by them, and to the Olympic Club for the use of their Hall. The gross proceeds of the Fair were $736 25.

Diaries, 1869.

WILL BE OPENED AT THE BOOK-STORE of H. M. WHITNEY, on Monday next, a choice selection of DIARIES. A suitable and appropriate article for a Holiday Present.
Country orders filled at short notice.

NOTICE.

INTENDING SOON TO LEAVE THIS Kingdom, all parties having claims against my late husband, H. I. Baumeister, are requested to present them without delay to HENRIETTA BAUMEISTER.
Honolulu, Dec. 4, 1868. 634 3t

WANTED,

AN THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS, TWO MACHINISTS. None but good workmen need apply. THOS. HUGHES, Manager.
634 2t

Farina, Farina!

THE NEW CROP OF THIS CELEBRATED article, from the Kolua manufactory, is now coming in and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers at F. A. SCHAEFER & CO'S.
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BERGHAUS'

New Chart of the World!

OF JUSTUS PERTHES' EDITION.

A FEW COPIES OF THE SAME, WITH the latest corrections and discoveries, for sale very reasonably at (634 1m) F. A. SCHAEFER & CO'S.

New Prints,

BY THE IDAHO, ON THE 21st INST.,
New Styles of Green Fancy Prints.
654 THEO. H. DAVIES.

NOTICE!

JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF
Best White Matting.
For sale by (654 3m) AFONG & ACHUCK.

Piano, per Iolani.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT OF
One Seven Octave Piano Forte,
From the celebrated Manufactory of Hallet & Cumston. For sale low by (654 1m) C. BREWER & CO.

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF T. H. Marshall, Administrator of the Estate of Kokua, late of Kolua, Kona, the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of said estate, and requests that all claims be presented as soon as possible, so that the affairs of said estate may be wound up. D. R. FYFE, Administrator.
654 3t

FOR SALE,

IF APPLIED FOR SOON, ONE YOK