COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, MARCH 25, 1869.

We have a few arrivals of whalers to note since our last issue. The between season catch of those who have arrived is chiefly sperm oil.

The brig Robert Cowan arrived to-day, 27 days from Victoria, V. I., with lumber, brick, etc., to Thos. H. Davies.

The bark Comet sails to day with a full cargo of sugar, molasses, poi, etc.

The clipper ship King Philip, which is in port, and was about to sail for Baker's Island, was much damaged by fire on the night of the 18th.

Two or three vessels are expected from San Francisco—some one of them will likely be along next week with a mail.

The D. C. Murray will be due about the 5th proximo. She will probably have dispatch, as there is considerable cargo here for her now.

We notice that parties are purchasing some of the best molasses for shipment to Europe. This is a most important change for this article of produce, especially at this time, when the demand for shipment to our former markets has almost ceased.

Commercial Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27, 1869.

The steamer Idaho arrived in port on the afternoon of the 26th, 12 days and 22 hours from Honolulu, with a cargo of 3644 kegs, and 2962 bags of sugar, 130 bales of pulu, besides some hides, coffee, etc.

The clipper ship King Phillip sailed on the 19th, stopping at Honolulu on her way to Baker's Island, the Comet on the 20th, with a light freight valued at $7,322, and the Idaho sails to-day with her usual assortment of cargo.

The clipper ship Somes will sail from here about the 6th of March, to touch at your port en route to China, and will take the mails. The barks Florence and Legal Tender will probably sail for your port in the course of the next two weeks, to procure salt for their codfish expeditions.

The D C Murray is nearly due, and will have quick despatch after her arrival.

The bark Comet, while in port, was officially surveyed by Mr Ringot, representing the Marine Underwriters of this city. Her timbers, to the surprise of many who had a contrary impression, were as sound and bright as when first put in. The Comet is very heavily timbered; her planking is five inches thick, and her ceiling is six inches. It is said that she was originally designed for a slaver, but never got into that business. She has been in service about fifteen years, and is a good strong vessel now.

The condition of our money market must be of interest to your merchants and planters. The successful development of your agricultural resources demands the addition of more capital for the inauguration of new enterprises among you. The outlay expended in the manufacture of sugar especially, cannot but meet with just reward if judiciously invested. The future demands of this coast will undoubtedly exceed the imagination of the most sanguine. The great efforts of the present age are directed to the opening of the highways to the Pacific, both by railroad across the continent, and by inter-oceanic canal. The increase of the facilities of travel to this coast, as well as the means of transmitting intelligence, will wake up capitalists and others, in the crowded centres of the old world, to the fact of our inexhaustible mines. The new and wonderful discoveries of rich ores which take place almost every year, and the wonderful yield of our grain-producing soils—all these things point towards the future settlement on this coast of a vast population. Efforts towards the direction of capital from this coast to your islands should be made, but the great inducements to the investment of money at home, will probably keep it there. The demand for money is active, while the supply continues ample at 1 @ 1½ ℘c ℘ month; large sums on long terms being obtainable at 10 @ 12 ℘c ℘ annum. The speculation in real estate, which seems to increase every year, makes large demands for money. Successful White Piners show a great desire for real estate investments.

Gold in New York is 132¾. Legal tenders with us are 76¾ @ 78½. The U S assistant treasurer has lately attempted a new plan among us, which is, to sell his gold here instead of sending it East. He offered $1,000,000, in lots of $250,000, the sale to take place on the 25d and 26th inst, and the 1st of March. The consequence was, legal tenders went up to a high figure, and at the first sale there were only four applicants, and their combined offers only amounted to $187,000 in currency, at an average price of 77½c. The bids were refused, and the coin held to await further orders. At the second offering no bids were made.

Our sugar market exhibits more firmness than at the time of the last auction sale by J C Merrill & Co. The news from Cuba, of the destruction of plantations by the insurgents, has sent up the price of crushed in New York from 16¾ to 20c in currency. The refineries here are still offering their crushed at 17c, and yellow C at 12c. An advance on these figures is expected to take place, and probably the price of the latter would have been raised were it not for the quantities expected from the islands. The usual active spring trade has not yet opened, and prices will undoubtedly advance within a month. As the S I sugar plantations have not been bought off this year through refinery contracts, your planters will reap the benefits of full prices, which may be greatly enhanced if sugar continues to advance in New York.

It is said that a new sugar refining company is talked of in this city, capitalists being encouraged by the success of the other three. The works of the largest company are capable of turning out more sugar than our population can use just now, and it might be well for capitalists to remember the opposition manufactories of refined sugar which will certainly increase in the islands.

The P M S S company's steamer China arrived at this port promptly on the 23d inst, bringing upwards of 625 passengers and over 1000 tons of freight. She returns on the 5th of March.

Quotations of Island produce may be made as follows:

Coffee—The Idaho brought 47 sacks of Kona. The market is exceedingly quiet. Rio brings 13 @ 14c.

Hides—Hawaiian, 12 @ 14c.

Pulu—Very limited supply in the market. Jobbing at 30 @ 32½c.

Rice—Sales slow at this season. No 1 China is becoming scarce, commanding 7c. Hawaiian at 8c.

Sugar—Quantity in first hands is considerable, and market increasing in firmness. A cargo of Peruvian has been withdrawn from market for the present. Sales of Hawaiian are daily taking place at prices ranging from 10¼ @ 12½c as extremes, for No 1.

Molasses—Very slow of sale. A choice article would soon be in demand. Late sales of choice at 32½c. Refinery golden syrup sells at 70 @ 75c. The low price of grain prevents the sale of molasses to the distilleries at the present time.

Flour—Oregon and California brands $4.50 @ $4.75, extra superfine $5 @ 5.50.

Oats—Supply liberal at $2 @ $2.25.

Hay—Also abundant. The extremes from fair to choice, $12 @ $20 ℘ ton.

Bran—$20 @ $22.

Apples—Advancing, $2 @ $3 for choice, $1.25 @ $1.75 for common.

Potatoes—The various qualities range from 65 @ 90c ℘ 100 lbs.

Exchange—Coin drafts on Atlantic cities, 1½ ℘c. Currency do, 20 @ 30¾ ℘c premium on gold. Telegraphic transfers, 2 ℘c. Bankers' exchange on London, 40½d for 60 day bills.

MEMORANDA.

The following is the report of bark Ben. Cummings, for which we are indebted to Capt. Halsey:

Sailed from Honolulu Dec 19th, 1868, for a cruise on the Line and off Marquesas; had the wind fresh from E and E S E. Crossed the Line Dec 22d in lon 136° 30' W; went as far south as lat 14° 30' and lon 135°. In January had gales from N and N W with constant rain, which lasted three weeks. Worked up to Marquesas and cruised off the islands until Feb 17th, and then went into Resolution Bay for wood and water. Saw sperm whales four times during the cruise, and took thirteen, which made us 175 bbls of oil. Left Marquesas for Honolulu Feb 27th; crossed the Line in lon 140°, and arrived at this port March 17th. Spoke the following vessels during the cruise—Feb 11, bark Awashonks, Norton, clean; Feb 14, ship California, Wood; Feb 26, ship Europa Mellen.

Yours truly, CHARLES HALSEY,
Master of bark Ben Cummings.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Mar 17—Schr Warwick, from Molokai.
Schr Fairy Queen, from Kauai.
Schr Kamalii, from Maui.
Am wh bk Ben Cummings, Halsey, with 175 bbls sperm, from Marquesas.
Am wh bk Sea Breeze, Fisher, with 100 bbls whale, from Coast California.
18—Schr Active, from Maui.
Schr Luka, from Kauai.
Schr Moikelki, from Maui.
19—Schr Kate Lee, from Hawaii.
Schr Kona Packet, from Hawaii.
Am wh bk Active, Blackmer, from cruise South.
20—Am wh ship Europa, Mellen, with 100 bbls sperm, from Marquesas.
Schr Ka Moi, from Maui.
Schr Manuokawai, from Maui.
Schr Matilda, from Hawaii.
Schr Hattie, from Kauai.
21—Schr Mary Ellen, from Maui.
22—Schr Rob Roy from Kwakua.
Schr Mary, from Kauai.
Am wh bk Oliver Crocker, Foster, with 90 bbls whale oil, from Home.
Am wh ship California, Wood, with 96 bbls sperm and 550 whale, from cruise.
23—Schr Prince, from Hawaii.
Br Brig Robt Cowan, Gardner, 27 days from Victoria, V. I.

CLEARED.

Mar 17—Am stmr Idaho, Flood, for San Francisco.
Am bk Dashing, Millan, for San Francisco.
Schr Isabella, for Molokai.
18—Schr Annie for Hawaii.
19—Schr Warwick, for Molokai.
Schr Moikelki, for Maui.
Schr Fairy Queen, for Kauai.
Schr Active, for Hawaii.
20—Schr Kamalii, for Maui.
23—Schr Kate Lee, for Hawaii.
Schr Ka Moi, for Maui.
Schr Matilda, for Hawaii.
Schr Hattie, for Kauai.
Schr Lilia, for Kwakua.
25—Am bk Comet, Abbott, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

For SAN FRANCISCO per Idaho, March 17.—Paul Isenberg Rev S C Damon, wife & son, J G Heinrichs, Mrs Hunnewell 2 children & 2 servants, Stephen Spencer, Miss Nightingale, Mrs Nicholson & 2 children, Hon S S Boswell, Jno Flaherty, Godfrey Brown, Capt W H Dimond, G H Spalding, A G F Maitland, Elisha Andrews, T N Chase, G W Fuson, Jos Francis, Joe Sylva, Jacinto Joseph, Joe Francisco, A Mendosa, T B Lugton.

For SAN FRANCISCO per Cambridge March 17.—Mrs R Husbands & servant, Mr Wm Fetters, Mr E C Anderson.

For SAN FRANCISCO, per Comet, March 23d.—Capt. J. Hanna, Mr. E. Hunt

EXPORTS.

For SAN FRANCISCO, per Idaho, March 17.

Bananas bchs	297	Limes	2,800
Cocoanuts	4,000	Gulkum bales	90
Coffee lbs	1,203	Pulu lbs	12,050
Hides pcs	180	Sugar lbs	925,629

Value domestic produce $92,422.96
Value foreign produce 465

For SAN FRANCISCO per Cambridge March 17.

Hides pcs	218	Pulu lbs	21,300
Molasses galls	12,908	Sugar lbs	353,745
Paddy lbs	36,700		

Value domestic produce $31,474.08

For SAN FRANCISCO per Comet, March 23d—

Bananas, bchs	200	Pulu, lbs	8120
Molasses, galls	2032	Sugar, lbs	567,680

Value Domestic Produce ..... $78,298 54.

IMPORTS.

From VICTORIA, B. C., per Robert Cowan Mar. 23—

Bricks	15,000	Piles	70
Herrings, bxs	50	Shingles	95,000
Lumber, ft	160,000		

LOCAL NEWS.

Phases of the Moon for March, 1869.

PREPARED BY CAPT. DANIEL SMITH.

	H	M	
4th, Last Quarter	7	12	P M
12th, New Moon	10	15	P M
20th, First Quarter	7	22	P M
27th, Full Moon	11	01	A M

HONOLULU MEAN TIME.

1st, Sun Rises	6 21	A M	Sun Sets	6 02	P M
8th, Sun Rises	6 18	"	Sun Sets	6 05	"
15th, Sun Rises	6 12	"	Sun Sets	6 06	"
22d, Sun Rises	6 05	"	Sun Sets	6 08	"
29th, Sun Rises	5 59	"	Sun Sets	6 11	"
31st, Sun Rises	5 57	"	Sun Sets	6 12	"

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.—By special notice in to-day's paper it will be seen that a meeting of the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital will be held to-morrow, Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at the Court-House.

ROUGH WEATHER.—The schooner *Mary Ellen*, Capt. Crane, which sailed hence for Maui on Saturday afternoon, returned to port on Sunday morning, on account of stress of weather. The master reports a very heavy sea and a strong gale in the channel on Saturday night. She will sail again for her destination to-day.

A CATALOGUE of the books to be sold next Saturday evening, March 27th, at the Auction Store of Messrs. Adams & Wilder, has been laid on our desk. It contains an immense variety—Poems, Novels, Dictionaries, Natural History, Philosophy, History, Correspondence—in fact, everything, including Puffendorf on the Law of Nature and Nations, which, undoubtedly, our neighbor will purchase for himself. As for ourselves, we will be there with the hope of replenishing our own book-shelves cheaply, though a brotherly feeling will prevent our "running" our friend, on that last book. All who want any kind of a book—from a Bible to a Treatise on Whist—would do well to go, and bid vigorously.

PASSION WEEK, is the designation given by the church to the 7 days from the 21st to 27th of this month, viz: the present week. The day after to-morrow is Good Friday, and the Church on that day commemorates our Lord's death on the cross. Next Sunday is Easter, when the church has full service, and sings triumphantly, that "Her Redeemer liveth." In Protestant, as well as in Catholic Germany, and so in other parts of Europe, it has been the custom from time immemorial to light bonfires on the evening of Easter Sunday. Our German fellow citizens of Honolulu have kept up the practice here during several years past, but substituting the Monday evening following Easter for the illumination, for obvious reasons.

ADVICES were received on the 21st of December last, from His Majesty's Consul in San Francisco, that the two whaleships *Active* and *Helen Mar*, had had cases of small-pox on board. This information having been transmitted to the Board of Health, a circular was accordingly sent to the proper authorities, in all the ports of the Kingdom, where those ships were likely to call for the spring season, to the effect that they should be directed to go to Honolulu, the only port where proper inspection, and if necessary, proper quarantine grounds, are provided. The pilot of Hilo, mistaking the orders given to him, took the *Active* into the harbor. Sheriff Coney, who is likewise Collector at Hilo, ordered her to proceed to Honolulu, in compliance with the terms of the above-mentioned circular. On the arrival of the ship at Honolulu, on the 18th inst., the Captain declined to certify that there had been no case of small-pox on board. In point of fact, there had been one case of varioloid, though none since December last. The Port Physician went on board, and the sanitary condition being found satisfactory, she was, at once released from the restrictions imposed upon her for the sake of the public health. Subsequent reports were received that the *Helen Mar* had no contagious disease on board, before she arrived at this port.

FROM KONA.—By the schooner *Prince*, which arrived yesterday morning from Kona, we learn that the day she left Kailua, the wind had set in strongly from the Southward with rain. This dispensation must be very acceptable to the Kona people, just now, it having been stated that the wells, throughout the district, were pretty nearly dry. The *Prince* it is reported, had a narrow escape from going ashore at Kailua, in a squall from the Southward, and was obliged to slip her anchor.

THE NEW SENSATION of to-day, is the "Velocipede." The papers from the Eastern States are crammed full of items about the achievments of this, that and the other performer on the velocipede, their summersaults and various mishaps, all of which is very amusing. Yesterday we learned that some of our enterprising mechanics had gone to work making velocipedes on plans of their own, and, as they think, much better calculated than horses for the use of our merchants and others who live up-town, to facilitate their morning progress to their respective places of business. The machines are not yet fully completed, patterns only, it may be said, having been made by Mr. Weight an English machinist, on the one hand, with his peculiar style of propulsion and management, and Mons. August Boutmy on the other. These two skillful and ingenious mechanics deserve encouragement. Moreover, it may be remembered that the introduction of the velocipede into common use is likely to do away with a good many oats and barley, and not a little of hay, for the horses.

RAIN AT LAST.—On Saturday night last, and Sunday forenoon, we were favored with abundant showers of the needed element, and the parched earth drank in to repletion the life-giving draught. Already vegetation in and near town is assuming a brighter hue, and mother earth, having performed her ablutions, begins to put on a smiling face. We learn that the rain-fall in Nuuanu Valley was three and a half inches, on a level, and at Waikiki reached four inches. This is very timely for dairymen and stock-keepers, as cattle were suffering and milk beginning to get scarce. The change in the weather from dry to moist is, perhaps, attributable to the fact that on Sunday, the 21st inst., the sun crossed the Equator on his way North, to again illumine the gloom of the Arctic winter with his welcome rays. It is to be hoped that the rains extended to the other Islands, more especially Hawaii, where the drought in some districts has been long and severe. We have not, however, had anything like an old-fashioned Kona yet.

A WASP.—It was plainly made evident on the night of the recent fire on ship-board, that the means of making an alarm of fire thoroughly known within the extreme bounds of Honolulu, at night, are quite inadequate. The atmosphere over the city on Thursday night was heavy and stagnant, and the bell of the station-house, and the cracked affair of No. 2, could not be heard beyond a small radius. The firemen, and those who take a strong interest in the Department—as who does not?—are agitating the subject of procuring a large and suitable fire-bell, either from San Francisco or the East, which can be heard at Waikiki or Kalihi, the alarm to be struck in such a manner as to indicate the direction of the fire. We learn that the appropriation for the necessary expenses of the Department is nearly if not quite exhausted, and consequently it may be necessary to solicit the contributions of the public for this very desirable object—a good fire-bell.

ADVERTISING.—The business of advertising in the newspapers has, in the United States, become a perfect science. Regular agencies have been established in most of the large cities there, and also in some of the cities of England. A little pamphlet, very neatly printed, has been placed before us, purporting to have been issued by "Hudson & Menet, Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, New York, (New York *Times* Building), and 636 Montgomery Street, San Francisco." These advertising agents are highly recommended by half a score of the most prominent mercantile firms of New York, in most flattering terms. The advertising firm in question offer to insert advertisements in any newspaper, or any number of newspapers, in the United States and Canada, as well as in any newspapers published in British Columbia, Mexican and Pacific ports, Hawaiian Islands, China, Japan, Australia,—and for aught we know, the Fijiis,—at as low a price as any other agency can, or publisher will. The majority of the California papers have made Hudson & Menet their exclusive agents for their circulation and advertising patronage.

For the benefit of our religious friends, and those interested and curious in such matters, we publish on our outside a portion of a letter from Mr. Mackonochie, the Ritualistic clergyman, whose case has been recently made a test in England. Probably all are interested in the issue which this letter seems to foreshadow, viz—the dissolving of the connection of the Church with the State, in the very near future. What the Dissenters and Roman Catholics could not effect in England, these extreme ("high") churchmen will most undoubtedly accomplish. They are of a temper which will not allow them to subordinate themselves to any law or regulation, and more especially to law administered by laymen. Thus they will furnish another example of an institution, against which many have protested, and from which, very many have dissented for a long time, getting its severest blow, probably its coup de grace, in the house of its friends, in like manner as the institution of slavery fell in the United States, at last from the action of those men who were its warmest supporters. Even to those who differ from them in opinion, and, by the reason of their nationality, have never been personally interested in the "Establishment," it must be a matter of interest, as a political and social question, to observe the process by which the separation of those bonds, which have been so closely intertwined, shall be effected.

CALIFORNIA TO CHINA.—The American and China Steamship line made ten voyages in 1868; averaging twenty-eight days and twenty-one hours hence to Hongkong. These vessels carried from us $6,743,672 in treasure, and 4,032 passengers, together with 6,356 tons of freight at $12 per ton. Returning, they made nine trips from Hongkong to San Francisco, averaging twenty-nine days and twenty-two hours each, and bringing 5,061 passengers and 11,939 tons of freight. The money received for freight and passage amounted to $804,260. The price of cabin passage was $300, and of steerage for Chinese, $40.

AN editor says—probably the editor of the *Springfield Republican*—"Our best things will be found on the outside." That's the way with the most of the world.

From Victoria.

The brig *Robert Cowan*, Capt. Gardner, 27 days from Victoria, arrived here on yesterday, with a cargo of lumber, etc. The Captain reports times at Victoria as extraordinarily dull. Business at that port has been going down during the past six months, very rapidly, and it is now said that the streets, on week-days, present a Sunday-like appearance.

We are indebted to Capt. Gardner for a file of the *British Colonist*, in which, however we find but little of interest. The Editors of Victoria papers appear to be occasionally as hard put to it as we of the Islands to find matter with which to fill their columns. The weather is a never failing resort, and the allusions to it almost make one at these Islands shiver.—Says a paper of Feb. 14th.

"A nipping frost set in on Tuesday night and yesterday and a thin glaze of ice covered the dead water in James and Rock Bays; but vegetation appeared to suffer lightly from the embraces of the ghostly visitant."

Although the mines of British Columbia must pale their diminished fires before the superior light of the White Pine, yet the Victorians cling to the belief that their diggins are yet valuable. The *Colonist* of the 10th says:

LEECH RIVER.—"Mr. Harnett and Captain Wylde returned from the river last night, having walked the whole distance each way in a day. They walked from Victoria to the river in six hours and a half, and from the river to Victoria in eight. On Monday night three inches of snow fell on the river, and from six to eight inches from Wolf Creek to the Goldstream mountain; on this side of the mountain there was but a sprinkling of snow, and at Mr. Ash's house none. Capt. Wylde, we understand, was for many years in the same fine gold district in California as Mr. Harnett, in working which he had much experience. He thoroughly endorses Mr. Harnett's opinion that the ground will all pay well if properly worked, and a second company has been formed and has located six hundred feet for hydraulicing. This ground is considered somewhat more promising, and less expensive to prepare than that taken up by Harnett and company. If the snow does not interfere, washing will commence in three weeks."

This about pilotage rates at Puget Sound:

A bill has been introduced into the American Congress to repeal the pilot law of Washington Territory. This statute compels vessels bound for American ports on Puget Sound to take pilots, or pay half-pilotage. The law gives great dissatisfaction to owners of shipping bound there, and if maintained will materially increase the rates of freight.

In regard to the San Juan island dispute, yet unsettled between the American and British governments, the *Colonist* has the following:

"COUNTING CHICKENS BEFORE THEY ARE HATCHED."—The Washington correspondents are counting the San Juan chicken as American property, before the process of incubation has fairly commenced. The New York *Herald* correspondent says:—"The San Juan difficulty is being somewhat discussed in official circles, and if the treaty on the subject is of the character supposed, it may be regarded as a complete backing down on the part of Great Britain. The San Juan controversy has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence for nearly fifty years, the question involved being as to what constitutes the boundary line. In 1846 a treaty was concluded fixing the boundary line as westward along the forty-nine parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel separating the Continent from Vancouver Island, and southerly through the middle of the said channel and of the Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean. A controversy grew out of the wording of this treaty, England contending that Rosario Straits was the channel referred to, and the United States holding that the channel alluded to was the Canal de Haro. If the English construction could be maintained, it would give them all the islands in the Haro Archipelago including the Island of San Juan. This was stoutly refused by our Government, and finally led to the appointment of a Commission to adjust the difficulties. The Commission, after deliberating several months were unable to agree, and from that time, 1857, to the present day, there has been a joint occupation of San Juan, and several times hostilities seemed inevitable. If, as supposed, the English Government has receded from its old position on the subject, it will be seen that we acquire undisputed right to a large slice of territory."

WHAT SCIENCE OWES TO MISSIONARIES.—Far away upon the extreme verge of civilization, or isolated from it entirely, are a corps of humble workers. Bearing the tidings of mercy to the lands that sit in darkness, they gather up scattered pearls of knowledge and send them back to enrich the stores of those, who, laboring in another field, are co-workers with them in the elevation of the race. Scarcely any one of sciences can claim that they have not been indebted to missionaries for valuable facts. The sciences of philology, ethnology, archæology, geography, and zoology, have, however, received more aid from them than many others. An exchange makes the following remarks in reference to this subject:

"To Dr. Livingstone, the distinguished missionary explorer, is the world indebted for the most of its knowledge of the interior of Africa; and it now appears that the first discoveries of the sources of Nile were made by missionaries. Some missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in East Africa, in order to acquaint themselves with the native tribes, made exploring tours to the interior, in one of which they discovered a snow mountain, and after a time another. The statements which they sent to England were at first received with incredulity and ridicule. After some time they reported that the natives declared that there was a great inland sea; when the Royal Geographical Society sent out an expedition, which resulted in the famous discoveries by Captains Speke and Grant and Sir Samuel Baker of the great lakes, called by them the Victoria Nyanza and the Albert Nyanza, the sources of the great river of Egypt."

Dr. Cane received valuable aid and counsel from the Moravian missionaries, on the coast of Greenland, in his celebrated Arctic explorations. The Catholic priests who penetrated the wilds of America, intent upon the conversion of the savage, contributed largely to the early knowledge of the geography of the American continent, and the information given by missionaries in China and Japan has been the origin of the negotiations which have resulted in the opening of the ports of those countries to commerce and civilization.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We take the following from the Salt Lake Telegraph of February 10th:

The track-layers, who have been "aground" for some weeks at State Point, mouth of the Narrows, laid the iron rails through that deep rock-cut, as we understand, on Friday last. Thence to the upper tunnel there will be nothing but Wintry contingencies to obstruct the work. With the trestle-work forming the temporary track around the tunnel finished, the track-layers can push on down the canyon without delay. From Mark Seymour, in charge of mechanical structures, we learn that, with the concentration of the company's forces at every point in Weber Canyon where their aid may be required, there will be found no serious hindrance to track-laying so far as the mouth of the canyon. He expresses it as his opinion that the cars will be at Ogden by the 10th of the coming month.

Daylight was blown through Miller & Patterson's tunnel, at the head of Echo, last week. With ordinary success that tunnel will be ready for the permanent track about the 10th of March, when it is expected the terminus will be removed from Wasatch to Ogden. Till the cars run over the permanent line through this tunnel there will be no change of terminus—so say the knowing ones—notwithstanding the clamor from quarters for a transfer of terminus to Echo. It is quite apparent to every person of observation who has passed over the zigzag at Wasatch hill that the temporary track has its quota of business in the passage of construction trains to and from the terminus and end of track.

THOUGH men boast of holding the reins, the women generally tell them which way to drive.

Natural Gas—The Earth a Gasometer.

What the interior of this globe of ours holds, whether it is a solid, a void or vacuum, or a seething mass of molten rocks, a globe of liquid fire, we do not really know. The phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, boiling springs, etc.; the increasing heat as the earth is penetrated; the fact that the temperature is greater at the surface of the earth, or the sea level, than above it, and the escape of inflammable gas from artesian wells, seem to point to internal evidence of fire. Centuries ago, these phenomena were noticed, and their existence used as an evidence of a hell, the locality of which was the center of the earth. Still, no one of these, nor all taken together, is absolute proof of an incandescent interior.

We have never yet penetrated the crust of the globe, nor even probed the crater of a volcano and reached the great internal cavity.—If the crust of the earth is, as has been estimated, about thirty miles thick, the amount of force necessary to raise the tuns of liquid lava to the orifice of a mountain is simply inconceivable, and its effects on the surrounding walls and the surface would be sufficient to materially change the physical characteristics of the country for hundreds of miles around. So, if the earthquake receives its impetus of motion and its almost incalculable power from the agitation of an internal sea of liquid igneous matter, confined within a crust of thirty miles in thickness, and the throes of this sea are transmitted and communicated through this mass to the surface, would the most disastrous earthquake known to history or tradition be sufficient to account for the exercise of such a power? The force that could move, or break, or shake the crust of the globe would be sufficient to turn our continents into bottomless seas and our oceans into mountainous deserts. At most, we have a shaking of the surface, a superficial disturbance of the ocean; but no disappearance of the sea through some cavity reaching the molten center of the globe, and no vomiting forth of a consequent mass of steam, vapor, and lava sufficient to destroy all animal life, and to make the earth a desert. Volcanoes and earthquakes may be accounted for without descending to so great a depth. If the earth's surface is thirty miles thick, there is ample room for the reservoirs of all the power-generating materials necessary for the production of eruptions and earthquakes. That this crust is not solid or homogeneous is not only proved by theories based on analogous truths, but is actually demonstrated by mining, well-boring, and the existence of immense caverns, with plains, and hills, and lakes—a subterranean landscape. The increasing heat of the earth below the surface no more demands a vast internal furnace for its existence than does the superior temperature at the earth's surface over the inferior temperature of the cloud line or the mountain tops. Both may be assigned to the same, or a similar cause, that of weight or pressure, or both combined. What other occult or unknown causes, as electricity, magnetism, galvanic agencies, the nature of which we do not understand, it is immaterial now to inquire. Suffice it to say, that we know that the earth's crust (to use a familiar term without assenting to the theory of the believers in the igneous philosophy) is not solid, and that it contains explosive and inflammable gases which may be sufficient in quantity and powerful enough in explosive and dangerous quality to produce all the phenomena of volcanic eruptions and earth shakings. The difficulty of accounting for the extended character of these latter phenomena—earthquakes—is no greater than if the theory of an internal globe of liquid fire be accepted, as is evident by the statements made by the supporters of that theory of the thickness of the earth's crust.

That the earth (not merely its interior, but the crust of the globe) is a gas holder, it would be nonsensical to deny. All our coal, whether bituminous or anthracite, contains inflamable gases; coal mines are infested with it, and many of the delvers in their depths annually lose their lives by its explosion, either from accidental causes or spontaneous ignition.

No one who is at all acquainted with the business of boring for oil will deny that emissions of inflammable gas are a necessary concomitant to well boring. In the oil regions this gas is frequently and extensively used as fuel for driving the engines, or rather for generating steam. A notable instance is one we mentioned twenty-one months ago. In that article we spoke of a large manufactory in Erie, Pa., the machinery of which was driven and the buildings lighted by the gas from an unproductive oil well. The establishment is that of H. Jarecki & Co., brass workers. For more than two years they have led gas by means of three-inch iron pipe from an unsuccessful oil well, 1,200 feet distant from the manufactory, and used it as fuel for their boilers and as lights for their works. The flow is never stopped, never changed in amount of pressure; the gas is of good lighting properties, and when at night or on Sundays the works are stopped, the gas still comes, at night being lighted at the mouth of a pipe, of two or two and a half inches diameter, situated near the top of the main building. The light is sufficient to illuminate several streets and squares in every direction, and the escaping gas makes a noise as of escaping steam, that may be heard at a long distance, while the gas flame is not less than four or five feet high.—*Scientific American.*

BEECHER, in a late sermon, said, referring to the New York and Brooklyn frauds at the late election:

"This government, like a new boat, was build on quicksand and could not stand so long as the corruption of the present day was so glaring. The events within the last fourteen days had aroused a worthy indignation and given to sober minded men causes for anxiety. No man was true to God who would conceal such fraudulent things or fail to upset them. He was sorry to say that those persons were led as sheep to the slaughter. Their engineers were native born men. It was not the ignorant man who was guilty and snubbed besides, but it was he who sat in his embellished house and planned, who had hordes of agents to scout and skirmish and carry out designs—he was guilty, and should be encountered, wrestled with and knocked down. Talk about patriotism! While men were mouthing large words, while men proclaimed sentiments that attracted applause, they were cutting the garment of justice and making away with the grand foundation of everything that was patriotic."

IMMIGRATION.—Since 1790 six millions, five hundred thousand immigrants have come from Europe to the United States, and statisticians estimate that these with their descendants to-day fully amount to twenty millions, or about one half our entire population. Between 1820 and 1830 the number of foreigners who landed on our shores was 244,400; Between 1830 and 1840 there were 522,000; between 1840 and 1850, 1,588,300; between 1850 and 1860, 2,707,624. The annual average of immigration since 1820 has been 350,000. Actual investigation has proved that every man, woman and child brings with them, about $90. This would give in the aggregate an annual receipt of $30,000,000 in gold. Estimating each immigrant's labor at five hundred dollars a year, the annual immigration would add one hundred and fifty millions a year to the wealth of the country.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Ka Moi,

116 DAYS FROM BREMEN.

WESTPHALIA HAMS,
Kegs of Crushed Sugar,
Swiss Cheese, Dutch Edam Cheese,
Bologna Sausages—a sup'r article,
Tins of Vanilla Chocolate,
Demijohns of Sago, do. Split Peas,
Zante Currants, in 12 lb tins,
Citron Peel, in 10 lb tins,
Cases Olive Oil, in qts and pts,
Batty & Co's Pickles,
Batty & Co's Pie Fruits,
Batty & Co's Table Vinegar,
Batty & Co's Chili Vinegar,
Cases Sardines, ¼ and ½ boxes,

For Sale Low, at
H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.,
9-4t No. 47 & 100, cor. Fort & King Sts.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. S. BARTOW.

Thursday, March 25,
At 10 A. M. at Salesroom,
WILL BE SOLD,
A Variety of Merchandise.
C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION!

Saturday, March 27,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
On the Premises, at Keoneula,
WILL BE SOLD
Six Kalo Patches.
C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

RICE MILL AT AUCTION!

ON WEDNESDAY, March 31,
On the Premises, end of Queen St,
At 12 o'clock Noon, will be sold,
A Rice Mill of 8 Horse-power,
Also—2 Rice Hulling Machines,
1 Patent Rice Polisher,
1 Fanning Mill,
4 Sets of Traces and Harness,
4 Horses, broken for Mill Work,
And 1 Building, 18x18.

On the Premises is a Dwelling House, which can be leased, together with the Land, for 3 years, at a rent of $10 per month.
C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

Valuable Property for Sale AT AUCTION!

The Wailua Falls Estate,
ON THE ISLAND OF KAUAI,
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Sales-Room of the Undersigned,
On Saturday, April 3d,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
—COMPRISING ABOUT—
4,500 Acres of Good Pasture Land,
Leased on Long Terms, and about
45 Acres of Kalo & Pasture Land,
Held in Fee Simple.

On the Premises, is a Large Frame Dwelling House, containing six large rooms, and also, several out-houses. This place has been arranged for a Dairy Farm, and is well adapted for this business. This Eligible Property will be sold, together with
1,000 Head of Cattle,
Most of which are GOOD MILCH COWS, and
700 Fine Merino Sheep.

TERMS AT SALE. For further particulars, apply to E. KRULL, Kauai, or to ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Honolulu, or to C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

JUST RECEIVED
Per American Ship "Syren,"
Perkins, Master,
From Boston Direct,
AND FOR SALE BY
BOLLES & CO.

DUCK---No. 1 to No. 10,
OARS—from 8 to 22 feet in length,
Cotton Sail Twine,
Trusses of Lampwick,
Boston Sugar Cured Hams,
Pembroke, Salt,
&c., &c., &c.

HINGHAM BUCKETS, Per "Syren," and for sale by BOLLES & CO.

PAINTED PAILS, Per "Syren," and for sale by BOLLES & CO.

CHALK, Per "Syren," and for sale by BOLLES & CO.

BIRCH BROOMS, For sale by BOLLES & CO.

L. McMURRAY'S OYSTERS, in 1 and 2 lb cans. This celebrated brand of Oysters, just received per "Syren," direct from the packers, and warranted fresh. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

CHALK, in barrels, For sale by BOLLES & CO.

TABLE SALT, ex "Syren," and for sale by BOLLES & CO. 1-3m

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
Have Just Received
—PER—
HAWAIIAN BARK KA MOI,
From Bremen,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Wines, Beers, and Spirits.

RHINE WINES, 1 c:
HOCHHEIMER,
JOHANNISBERGER,
GEISENHEIMER.
BORDEAUX WINES:
CHATEAU CANTEMERLE,
MARGEAUX DU TERTRE,
CLERK MILON.
PORT WINE, SHERRY,
OLD COGNAC, HOLLAND GIN,
GERMAN PALE ALE,
GERMAN PORTER,
All of which, will be sold at Very Reasonable Rates. 9-2m

Sole and Saddle Leather,
Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for Sale, from the well-known WAIMEA TANNERY---C. Notley, by A. S. CLEGHORN, Agent. 7-1y

AUCTION SALES.

By ADAMS & WILDER.

CREDIT SALE AT AUCTION!
—OF—
Merchandise Ex Late Arrivals,
THIS-DAY,
Wednesday, March 24,
At 10 A. M. at Salesroom,
—WE WILL OFFER—
ON LIBERAL CREDIT TO THE TRADE,
A Fine Assortment of Merchandise,
—CONSISTING OF—
Fine Bleached Cotton,
Medium Bleached Cotton,
English Prints—fine patterns,
An Invoice of Hosiery,
Fine Wool Plaids,
White, Red & Yellow China Silk hem'd Hdkfs
China Grass Cloth Hdkfs,
China Silk Scarfs,
China Mosquito Nets,
Cals. Brooms,
Cals. Mustard.
Golden Gate Flour,
Mount Diablo Flour,
28 Sacks of Wheat,
Fine Oolong Pouchong Tea,
Fine Souchong Tea, etc, etc.

Terms at Sale. Sample Lots will positively be sold. No Lots withdrawn.
ADAMS & WILDER, Auct'rs.

SCHOONER AT AUCTION.
On Friday, March 26,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
At Old Custom House Wharf,
—WE WILL SELL—
The Fine Clipper Schr. Luka,

With all her Sails, Spars, Rigging, Boat and Oars