that it is no mere "bolt." It is not, nor will long be, confined to this State. The causes which gave it birth are common to the whole Union, and we have no doubt that they will tell among the democracy of the East, West and South as effectively as they do here. A vast organization is about to be set on foot in our sister States, and the net result will be the establishment of a new party on the basis of the constitution and the compromise. Round the banners of this party all the whigs who object to Seward, and all the democrats who cannot endorse Van Buren, will rally, and long before 1856 it will command a majority in the whole United States; it will elect the next President, and the next administration that is called to power will be appointed in strict accordance with its principles.

Their grand aim, then, is the demolition of the democratic party, and the organization of a new party on the basis of the compromise, with a view of electing the next President. With this clue we may thread the labyrinth of New York faction—in the light of this revelation we may read the secret motive of democratic discontent. Before, all was mystery and confusion—now, everything is perfectly intelligible and consistent.

In the winter of 1851 an attempt was made by certain sagacious whigs and certain democrats to organize a party on the basis of the compromise. On the one side were Clay, Webster, and Toombs; on the other were a few democrats. The individuals favorable to the scheme subscribed a declaration, setting forth their devotion to the Union, and their determination to vote for no man for any office who did not approve the compromise. In consequence of the energetic opposition of a few faithful democrats, the project miscarried, and the integrity of the democratic party was preserved.

At present another attempt is making to execute this scheme, and to build up a compromise party on the ruin of the democratic organization. Men of loose principles and impatient ambition, who attached themselves to the democratic party to serve some selfish end, are conspiring the overthrow of the party in revenge for their disappointment, and with the hope of compassing their object with the aid of an organization of their own construction. The old democratic party is to be broken up, and a new party is to be reared on the basis of the compromise. As it is essential to the success of this design that the present administration should be overthrown, we are at no loss to comprehend the rancor with which the Cabinet is assailed by men in the interests of the conspirators. The Cabinet is to be dispersed, and the administration to be reorganized on the basis of the compromise—that is to say, no man is to share the honors and emoluments of place who did not originally support the compromise measures. A test is to be prescribed, and an act of uniformity to be passed, which will admit to office none but the patriots of Castle Garden and the self-styled Union men. The accusation against President Pierce is that he organized his administration on a more just and catholic principle—that he would not give to the original supporters of the compromise a monopoly of official patronage, and that in the distribution of office he would recognize no claim but that of personal merit and party fidelity. To that faction, of whose designs we speak, the secessionists of the South are as obnoxious as the free soilers of the North, and an unutterable abhorrence of both is the appropriate test of a genuine Union man. This scheme of a party on the basis of the compromise contemplates the relentless proscription of the Southern democracy, and yet Southern democrats are invited to lend themselves to its accomplishment. It is true that some indemnity is tendered them for the disgrace of a classification with abolitionists, and for the constant abuse which they receive from those who now court their favor. But the indemnity is, in itself, a substantive and independent courtesy. The South wants quiet and repose. Above all things it deprecates a renewal of sectional agitation. Yet the factionists of New York, who conspire the overthrow of the democratic party, attest their devotion to the South by a wanton disturbance of the public peace, and by rekindling the flame of slavery agitation. It matters not that they affect to be the exclusive champions of the finality of the compromise. No inconsistency is too flagrant which may promote their end, and they invoke the angry spirit of sectional strife to aid them in their attempts to build up a party on the basis of the compromise. The South sees no occasion at present to throw itself into an attitude of hostility to the North; but the superserviceable zeal of New York faction would rouse its suspicious and its slumbering passions, with the hypocritical cry that rights are in danger. We distrust the friendship which, to serve some selfish purpose, wantonly destroys our peace; and the South will hardly be seduced into an approval of a party on the basis of the compromise by the hollow professions of reckless agitators. The South reposes an undoubting confidence in the honor of President Pierce, and is reluctant to believe that it will find any better security for its rights in a party on the basis of the compromise, than it finds in the patriotism of the present administration. Southern democrats are still loyal to their party, nor will they desert it at the bidding of the spoils-seeking politicians of New York. They recognise President Pierce as the faithful champion of their principles, and they will extend to his administration the support it so well deserves.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SECRETARY MARCY'S INFLUENCE ON THE WANE—THE PRESIDENT AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE ADMINISTRATION—HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE AND THE SPEAKERSHIP, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—7 P. M.

I think it will be found that Mr. Marcy has lost his overpowering influence in the Cabinet since the result of the recent New York election has become known, and that for the future the councils of that portion of the Cabinet which always opposed any interference in New York affairs, and especially the recognition of the free soil faction, will prevail. It is well known here that from the first some members of the present Cabinet contended that an attempt to parcel out the offices of the State, with a view to securing the several factions, would be to recognise the power of the Van Buren free soilers as a faction, and against this course they offered all the opposition [illegible] that good and true democrats should have been appointed to office, because of their peculiar fitness to discharge their duties, and not because they were noisy ward politicians. Farther, it is not denied that Mr. Guthrie's first letter to Judge Bronson, when submitted to the Cabinet, met with the most strenuous opposition—an opposition which, however, only succeeded in greatly modifying its language from the grossness of the original draft, but could not succeed in suppressing it altogether.

Perhaps the best credence that Mr Marcy's power has waned, will be found in the manner in which the vacancy in the Troy Post Office will be filled. General Davis is Mr. Marcy's choice, and is pressed by him in the most energetic manner. Mark my words, Davis will not get the office. This has been determined upon.

The message is nearly finished, and the exact position of the President, as regards the Pacific railroad, is known. The message will fully recognise the importance of the road, and express the opinion that it should be constructed. It will also take the ground that the government should extend to it all the support which the constitution admits. At the same time it will be distinctly stated that in the opinion of the executive, it would be a direct violation of the constitution for the general government to undertake, in any way, its construction, and if such a measure were to pass Congress, it would call for the exercise of the highest power placed in the hands of the President. Doctor Gwin expresses the conviction that he will be able to frame a bill which will steer clear of all those objections. The message will also refer approvingly to the complete success of the system of donating to the land States alternate sections, under proper restrictions for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads through such public lands. The success of the plan has fully demonstrated the wisdom of Mr. Calhoun, who was one of its earliest friends.

In Justice to Senator Douglas, it should be stated that whilst many of the appointments have been such as he cannot approve, and the principle which appears to have largely entered into the distribution of the executive patronage is one, the justice of which he does not recognise, still he is unwilling to decide upon the merits of the administration until he has had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its practical measures and its public recommendations. This cannot be done until the organization of Congress enables the President to communicate his views to the country. Of course, if the question is presented by the President as it has been by the Union, that, in order to be considered a friend of the administration, it will be necessary to laud the appointments, then Judge Douglas will have to make his election, and all his associatons point unmistakably what that election must be.

Some of the national democratic members now here, express their determination of taking the earliest opportunity to introduce such a resolution in the House, as will compel gentlemen to declare their opinion of Messrs. Marcy and Guthrie in endeavoring to coerce the national democrats of New York into the Van Buren traces, and the threats of their organ that unless the great principle recognized in the distribution of offices, that the Baltimore platform was a coalition structure, was endorsed, it would be open enmity to the administration.

Hon. Hiram Walbridge has arrived in the city. His name has been favorably mentioned in connection with the Speakership. There is no doubt, whatever position he may be elevated to by the House, that his constituents will have reason to feel proud of their representative.

An effort will be made to nominate the Speaker and Clerk in caucus on Saturday. Several members now here, gentlemen who have been heard from, already decline to go into caucus. From present appearances, the work will not be so easily cut and dried.

The town is rapidly filling up, and there is no doubt there will be a quorum present on Monday.

ASMODEUS.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING—MR. BELMONT—POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH AUSTRIA—CONGRESSMEN ARRIVING, ETC.

FROM THE REGULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1853.

The following gentlemen are understood to be aspirants for the lucrative position of printer to Congress:—

1. Robert Armstrong, of the *Union*, who may be regarded as the administration candidate.
2. Beverley Tucker, of the *Sentinel*, who will be sustained by the Arcanum line of the party.
3. D. J. Wallach, of the *Star*, who may be considered as a sort of secondary satellite of the administration.
4. And last, but not the least formidable candidate, Lemuel Towers, who will run independently.

The *Star* says that Mr. Belmont with difficulty secured his reception at the Hague on account of appearing in citizen's dress.

The Postmaster-General received information by the last steamer that Austria and its dependencies have come into our postal arrangements with Bremen.

Senator Benjamin was entertained at a banquet at New Orleans previous to his departure for Washington.

The following members of Congress, in addition to those whose arrival we announced last week, have reached the seat of government:—

Senators—Mr. Allen, of Rhode Island; Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky; Mr. Atchison, Missouri; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Mr. Bigelhead, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, and John Bell, of Tennessee.

Representatives—Messrs. John Wheeler, of New York; G. Vail, of New Jersey; C. M. Straub, of Pennsylvania; J. G. Miller, Missouri; E. A. Warren, of Arkansas; Bernard Henn, of Iowa; C. W. Jones, of Tennessee; B. C. Eastman, of Wisconsin; C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia; A. W. Lamb, of Missouri; James L. Orr, of South Carolina, &c.

Among the latest arrivals are—E. B. Washburn, of Illinois; T. Butler King, of Georgia; L. M. Cox, of Kentucky; Bishop Perkins, of New York; Charles Ready, of Tennessee; Paulus Powell, of Virginia; M. Oliver, of Missouri; W. S. Latham, of California.

NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA.

Naval Intelligence—Arrival of the French Brig of War Obligado and American Frigate St. Lawrence—Distinguished Strangers—The Cocos Island Gold Expedition, &c., &c.

Our file of Panama papers by the Illinois are to the 17th, and from Aspinwall to the 18th inst. Our thanks are due to Adams & Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co. for the latest dates.

Preparations were making at Panama to celebrate the thirty second anniversary of the independence of the Isthmus.

All our private advices represent commercial matters in Panama as at the very lowest ebb.

Physicians declare the city of Panama to be most alarmingly healthy.

The Panama *Herald* of November 15 says:—

The French brig of war L'Obligado, twenty guns and one hundred and twenty five men, Captain de Rosencoat commander, arrived at Taboga on Friday evening at six o'clock, and anchored next day at twelve o'clock in the bay. She left Callao on the 5th inst., at five o'clock, and made the passage up here in the short space of seven days. We understand that she will remain upon this coast for five or six months.

The *Star* states that during the stay of the French brig-of-war L'Obligado she may probably afford an opportunity to the Consul of France at this port to insist on the settlement of his claims against this government of twelve thousand dollars damages, for injuries imposed on a French subject, some time since, by the Alcade at Chorea."

The Aspinwall *Courier* of the 18th, says:—We learn with pleasure from Panama that the French Consul has succeeded in obtaining the acknowledgment of Mr. Fery's claim for his flour destroyed by the Panama police, to which we referred some time since.

We take the following from the Panama *Star* of the 12th inst.:—

We are informed by one of the party who went on the recent Cocos Island expedition, that on arrival at the island, they proceeded, according to their instructions, to the place where the gold was said to be buried. There they found the landmarks described, discovered an excellent place to deposit a large amount of gold in, and in fact, met with everything as stated, except the actual treasure itself. The opinion of our informant is that their party was a year or two too late in fitting out the expedition, as he is convinced the gold is not their now, although he presumes, from the fact of so nice a place existing for depositing treasure in as that above alluded to, that a large amount of gold may have been hidden there in former years.

The Panama *Herald*, of the 10th inst., gives the following:—

On Sunday, 13th, the United States frigate St. Lawrence, Commodore Dulany, arrived at Taboga from Acapulco. We have been informed that during her visit there the Mexican authorities were called to account for their conduct to the captain of the schooner B. L. Allen and others, and that matters were satisfactorily arranged. The St. Lawrence makes but a short stay here, and after taking in water will proceed to Valparaiso. The following is a list of her officers:—

Commodore—Sladen Dulany. Commander in Chief. Lieutenants—Charles H. Poor, Lieutenant Commanding; T. A. Winslow; Gustavus H. Scott, Flag Lieutenant; T. Marston Brasher, Acting Lieutenant and Master—Samuel Magaw, William C. West. Purser—John A. Bates. Fleet Surgeon—Benjamin R. Taylor. Chaplain—John W. Grier. Lieutenant Commanding Marines—Josiah Watson. Assistant Surgeon—Randolph Harrison. Passed Midshipman—George W. Young. Midshipmen—George Brown, R. B. Taylor, William A. Kirkland, Allen C. Izard, F. M. Ramsay. Commodore's Secretary—Samuel J. O'Brien. Commander's Clerk—Philip Charles LeBreton. Purser's Clerk—John F. Ferguson. Boatswain—John Bates. Gunner—J. M. Cooper. Carpenter—William D. Jenkins. Sailmaker—Robert Owens.

Monsenor Barili, the Pontifical Legate to New Granada, having protested against the New Granadian government not acknowledging him in his ecclesiastical mission, the Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, Sr. Lorenzo Maria Lleras, writes to inform him that he (Sr. Lleras) is only empowered to discuss temporal questions with the representative of the sovereign of the Roman States, and if Monsenor Barili does not consider himself in that character, the Secretary wishes to know how long he intends to claim the privileges of the Envoy Extraordinary of the Holy See. To this note Monsenor replies that he cannot alter his position, and that he no longer asks for the immunities conceded by the law of nations to the diplomatic body.

The *Herald* of the 8th says:—"Among the arrivals by the British steamer Santiago, from Valparaiso, was H. R. H. Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, who has just returned from a scientific tour through Chile, Patagonia, and the Straits of Magellan, of which countries he has made valuable botanical and zoological collections. P. R. H. has visited the greatest part of the American continent, and was one of the earliest explorers beyond the Western States in 1822, and in California and Oregon nearly three years ago. The Valparaiso papers state that H. H. the Prince purposes returning to that country after a short visit to the United States. H. R. H. honors Dr. Autenreith with his company during his stay in this city."

The following is from the *Herald* of the 3d inst.:—"Among the passengers who have come out in the George Law, and leave to-day in the Golden Gate, is the Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, who is on his way to assume the Governorship of Oregon, to which office he has been lately nominated."

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Affairs in Chili, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador—Withdrawal of the British Minister from Bolivia—Attempt of Elias to Revolutionize Peru—The Amazon, &c.

The steamer Santiago, Captain Joy, arrived at Panama on the 5th inst., from the South Pacific. She brings 22 passengers and $200,000 in silver bars and coin. Her dates are Valparaiso, Oct. 14; Callao, Oct. 25; and Guayaquil, Oct. 20.

The Panama *Herald* gives the following news:—

CHILI.

The first of October was the anniversary of the commencement of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. It is expected that in another year it will be opened to Quillota for travel.

Mr Griffin, an Englishman, has presented to the government a proposition to establish a line of steamers to England, by way of the Straits of Magellan. The Council of State had unanimously accepted the project and recommended it to Congress. The project is most favorably spoken of by the Spanish and English press.

The law relative to the free entry of emigrant ships has been approved, and is now in force.

The session of Congress is nearly closed, but it is probable it will be again prorogued for a further period.

Sr. Carlos Moesta, the principal astronomer of the observatory at Santiago, has been commissioned by the government to proceed to Pasco to observe the eclipse of the sun on the 30th of this month.

Information has been received in Chile which leaves no doubt of the murder of Col. Phillips, the Governor of the Magellans, by Indians.

The Valparaiso *Echo* devotes a long article to the necessity of public improvements, especially bridges, which are much required in many places.

The following is from the Valparaiso *Herald*:—

A steamer has been built in the harbor of Talcahuano, and finished these three months, destined for the navigation of the Itata. We look every day to see it launched and commence running. The owners of the boat are the Messrs. Bainbridge, and to their enterprising and progressive spirit we owe the first steamer which shall plough the waters of one of our rivers. Those who do not know the Itata and are not acquainted with the produce which descends to Talcahuano, cannot calculate the immense advantages which will result to agriculturists from the enterprise of the Messrs. Bainbridge. All the agricultural product of Itata, Nuble, and even of Concepcion will be brought by this steamer to Talcahuano at a saving of 300 per cent upon the present transportation.

Besides this, the Messrs. Bainbridge have built two launches for the steamer, each forty feet in length, twelve feet beam, and five feet depth of hold, which will be towed by the same boat—thus large quantities of grain, which now remain in the country for want of means of transportation, will be brought to the mills at a price not exceeding twelve and a half cents per fanega, (a little less than six cents per bushel) and it will reach them in proper time.

This enterprise, conceived and carried out by young Chilians, sons of Concepcion, merits certainly the protection of government, in order to produce the desired effect. A favorable result of this first essay in this department of enterprise by the natives of the country will bring out a thousand others which have already been conceived, but which wait in silence for the results of their first step. Enterprises accomplished by the sons of the country deserve double praise—first, for the benefits furnished to the public; and second, for the examples which will give spirit and confidence to their fellows, to commence many others. The present undertaking seems to demand the co operation of government. The Messrs. Bainbridge have done their part; it now rests with government to give it an impulse and support.

There is no further news of importance, either political or domestic, from the republic.

BOLIVIA.

We are again without any reliable information from this country—the only notices received being through the Lima journals, which, of course, give a very one sided view of the state of affairs. The only piece of information given is in a correspondence from Peru of the 16th October, which says that Belzu continues at La Paz, and that it was generally thought that he was about to retire to Oruro and Cochabamba, with the intention of increasing his army to 6,000 men.

The British government has formally withdrawn Col. Lloyd, the Chargé d'Affaires to Bolivia, on account of the conduct of Belzu and his ministry in regard to certain British subjects.

PERU.

Uninteresting as the Lima journals always are, our late files are more particularly so than usual. Anonymous personal attacks, replies, explanations and refutations, with a severe contest between the friends of the rival print dealers, and fulsome laudation of the President, constitute the sum of a Lima daily paper.

From Guayaquil we have received accounts of the attempt of Don Domingo Elias to get up a revolutionary movement in Peru. It appears that Don Domingo chartered the ship Preciosa to take him and his partizans to Paita, but the Ecuadorian government discovered the movement, compelled the owner of the ship to give $40,000 security that he would proceed to Mexico; (for which place he cleared), without touching at any port in Peru. Elias then gave the Captain $50,000 security against any danger the ship might incur, and consequently the vessel sailed for Paita in spite of the government. On the 21st October, Elias is said to have made a descent on Tumbes, but was repulsed with the loss of his followers. S. Quintana, his nephew, was taken prisoner and placed on board the Peruvian war steamer Rimac.

Our private advices from Quito and Guayaquil inform us that Elias's famous letter, and his *expose* of the government is beginning to tell among the people, and that Ecuador was supposed to be secretly forwarding his cause; but, that on a remonstrance being addressed to the government of that country by the Peruvian minister, the charge was denied, and orders were issued to discountenance, in every way, any attempt against the peace of Peru.

The *Panameno* says, that Don Domingo Elias, after his last attempt to revolutionize Peru, having taken refuge in the house of Mr. Oxford the United States Vice Consul in Tumbes, the Governor of the province had marched to that port to capture him, and expressed his determination to take him by force from the Consul's house, if necessary.

It appears that he had been taken, and excarcerated on parole, until the 26th inst., when he was to proceed to Europe, but immediately on being liberated he had taken refuge in the French Consulate.

The committee appointed to examine the quantity of guano still to be found on the Chincha Islands, reports that it estimates that on the large island and two small ones, there exists twenty to twenty-five millions of tons.

In consequence of the steady increase of trade, new Custom House stores and greater facilities for conveying goods are contemplated in Callao. A railway from the mole to the Custom House has been contracted for at the cost of $32,000, and three large stores at that of $34,000.

On the 25th ult., the American whale ship Emma, Capt. Austin, was burnt in Paita Bay. She had on board 600 barrels of oil. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The American ship Elvira Harbeck, had arrived at Valparaiso from New York.

ECUADOR.

From our Quito correspondent we have received a few lines. As yet Congress has done nothing, with the exception of the offer made for the sale of the Ramo de Sal, at a minimum of $100,000 per annum. The all important question of the settlement of the British debt has not yet received the attention of Congress, although it is one of the most vital questions for the interests of the country.

Our correspondent says that the probability of another attack by Flores is looked upon as very ridiculous by the foreigners and well informed persons in Quito and Guayaquil; nevertheless Congress has endowed the President with extraordinary powers in case such an attempt should be made.

On the 17th October, Sr. Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister, was presented to the President with much ceremony.

On the 12th the mails leaving Quito were attacked near the city, by a party of armed soldiers; but the cries of the conductors brought help before the robbers succeeded in their attempt. Besides the mails, there was $14,000 in specie under the charge of the conductor. The robbers were arrested and placed in jail. There is no further news of importance or interest.

THE AMAZON.

The rumors we have heretofore published, to the effect that Brazil was endeavoring to exclude foreigners from the Amazon, are confirmed by the last news. She has sent ministers for the purpose of treating with said government (to monopolize the entire trade of the Amazon) to New Grenada, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru. She will not succeed. New Granada cannot, and Peru will not become a party to such a movement.

MARKETS.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 14—Since the date of last advices business has been rather more active, although not as brisk as at the same period of former years. Owing to the difficulties between Peru and Bolivia the export trade is still very dull. Oils tallow and soap are active, and in demand. Spirits find ready purchasers. Sugar and rice rather heavy. Scotch coal is held at $14 on board. Flour has been exported largely to Francisco. Holders of first-rate brands are selling at $9 the load of 200 lbs. Barley and beans saleable. Copper scarce. Nitrate of soda 17½ to 18 reals the quintal. Freights still rule the same: London direct £4; Live pool direct, £3 10s., and 5 per cent.; California, $19 to $20.

NEWS FROM HAWAII.

The Annexation Question—The Whaling Fleet—Wreck of the Citizen, and Suffering of her Crew.

The British frigate Amphitrite, Capt. Fredericks, had arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu, with dates to the 1st ult.

The recent change of ministers seems to have satisfied the people for the present, and affairs were proceeding very quietly.

The *Argus* says that owing to a discrepancy between the constitution and the organic acts, H. R. H. Prince Lot Kamehameha has temporarily resigned the Premiership, and that it has pleased his Majesty to re appoint John Young, Esq., to the office of Kuhina Nui.

The *Argus*, although opposed to annexation opens its columns to the advocates of the measure. Several elaborate articles in its favor have recently appeared. The writer, in discussing at length the various objections made to annexation, says:—

The export of sugar alone to California during the last month amounted to a very large sum. Coffee, though but little cultivated, has always found a ready purchaser in the land of gold; and if the planters are able to sustain themselves under the present heavy duties that they are compelled to pay to the government of the United States, is it not plainly apparent how great and important a stimulus would be offered to the cultivation of the soil if this objection were removed? But these are not by any means the only articles that could be successfully cultivated for exportation on this fertile group of island. A never-failing market for all the tropical fruits that could be grown here would be discovered. Oranges, pine apples, bananas, melons &c., form a most valuable branch of business between Cuba and the United States, as any one conversant with the subject is aware. But were sugar and coffee the only articles that we are capable of raising for exportation, we should, under the protecting wing of the American Eagle, find a larger consumer than we were able to supply. * * * * * * *

The writer then goes on to show that the natives are all rapidly fading away—that an industrious population is necessary to recuperate the islands, that no such population can be expected by a union with France or Great Britain, and that it is only by annexation to the United States that an influx of population could be effected. "That will revive the decaying energies of this nation, for to all others they are comparatively of little value, and no other can be compared to the United States in the amount of mutual advantages that will be conferred, for no other will bring the same amount of population with the energy and the industry to develope the resources of the soil."

Another correspondent writes:—"We have lately achieved a great victory, but the battle that has been fought is one only of a series that we have to fight. If we remain true to ourselves public opinion will in the end conquer, and we shall secure an efficient and responsible government in these Hawaiian Islands. Know ye not who would be free, themselves must strike the blow. This saying should be taken as our watchword; it should be a very Shibboleth amongst us and should never be absent from our minds. We have struck one blow and its weight should show us what we can do when we have unanimity in our ranks and justice on our side. The next thing we have to do is to dissolve that unholy alliance that exists between the press and the administration to dry up the ink and lay the pen that is always ready to suppress truth and propagate error—this would be to burst our bonds asunder at a blow and to secure, for the future, a popular, impartial and responsible government. It would be one of the most searching and effective measures of reform that we could possibly carry."

The smallpox has not yet ceased its ravages, although it is gradually diminishing throughout the entire group. The number of new cases reported in the Island of Oahu for the week ending Sept. 16, was 246; number of deaths in same time, 64. For week ending Sept. 23, new cases, 71; deaths, 30; week ending Sept. 30, new cases, 35; deaths, 30. For the week ending Oct. 7 there was a sudden increase in the malignancy of the disease; number of new cases, 198; deaths, 76. From the other islands the report for the four weeks mentioned above showed successively, new cases, 8, 2, none, 42; and deaths, 6, 7, none, 16. The total number of cases reported up to the 8th of October reached the enormous sum of 5,651, of whom 2,635 are known to have died.

The smallpox has disappeared from Lahaina.

George M. Chase has been officially recognized as Consul of the United States for the port of Lahaina.

A couple of sewing machines have been introduced to the Sandwich Islands.

We perceive the death of Josiah McKay, from California, noticed in the S. I. papers.

They also had information from a captain of one of the whalers in the Arctic, that there were over seventy whalers off East Cape at one time, most of which had small fares this season, on account of boisterous weather and thick fogs. A great portion of the fleet were leaving for the Islands and other grounds on account of the scarcity of whales and oil success.

We also learn that the health of Honolulu and the other islands had much improved. The smallpox had nearly disappeared.

LOSS OF THE SHIP CITIZEN, OF NEW BEDFORD—SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW DURING AN ARCTIC WINTER.

Of the numerous fleet of whale ships that cruised in the Arctic in 1852, we believe the Citizen, of New Bedford, was the only one not reported as having visited some port or known to have been lost. For the past six months or since news from the different ports visited by whalers had been received, fears were entertained for the fate of this ship, which, unfortunately, have been confirmed by the arrival at Honolulu of the William Tell, Capt. Taber, from the Arctic, on board of which ship were two of the crew of the Citizen. From one of these Joseph Mears, of Philadelphia, the following particulars have been obtained.

On the 25th of Sept., 1852, the Citizen had been lying to in a heavy gale for four days. Having been without observations, her position was not exactly known; and during the night of that day it was found that she was getting into shoal water, when the ship was immediately put about and sail made upon her.

Before she could accomplish this, however, she struck upon a sand beach, about north latitude 67 deg., when her mast were immediately cut away. A heavy sea soon struck the ship, and carried away her poop-deck aft, making her a perfect wreck.

Being too rough for boats to live, the crew succeeded in getting ashore on spars &c., with the exception of four Portuguese and one American, Charles L. Heath, of Philadelphia. These were drowned in attempting to reach the shore. The morning dawned upon a bleak and uninhabited shore, and found them in circumstances of of peril, which require strong nerves to encounter. During the day a small quantity of provisions were washed ashore, which were crefeully rolled up on the beach. The next endeavor of the wrecked men was to find inhabitants, and a shelter from the bleak winds and intense cold, which would have soon cut them off without protection.

After a little exploration two natives were discovered, who were friendly, and these they accompanied to the nearest village, which was about fifteen miles distant. Here they were received with the kindest attentions, and everything done for their comfort which the circumstances of the natives allowed. Sledges were despatched for the provisions saved, which were safely housed. The crew were provided for in the native huts, and furnished with skins, without which, during the winter, they would have perished. The provisions saved from the wreck subsisted the crew for about six months, after which time, for two or three months, they were furnished by the natives with fish, whale's blubber, walrus flesh, &c. For more than two months entire darkness reigned, and the cold was most intense. An American and a Hawaiian were frozen to death during the winter.

The settlement consisted of fifteen huts, and a population of about fifty persons, all of whom seemed to feel a responsibility for the safe keeping of their guests, and apprehensive that if any of them should be lost, the American government would punish them for their neglect. This apprehension led them to impose some restraint upon the crew, who did not understand as well as they the danger of exposure to the cold, or the hazard they would run in attempting to reach the East Cape, which some of them had an idea of undertaking, when their provisions failed.

From February to April, different parties left for the Cape, about 225 miles distant. They travelled on the ice, and wherever they found natives, they received the same kindness and hospitality as at the first village. The journey was performed with much suffering. Falling of native huts, they were sometimes compelled to sleep upon the ice, and almost perished.

The last party reached the Cape Settlement about the middle of June, and on the 2d of July the thrilling cry of "Sail O!" greeted their ears. This proved to be the Bremen ship Joseph Haydon, Capt. Goosman, who had heard of their wreck and was in search of them. The shipwrecked men were immediately taken on board and every attention shown them. From this ship they were scattered among the fleet, and some of them have already arrived here, as stated above. Capt. Norton is on board the Helen Augusta, and is soon expected at this port, upon whose arrival we may be able to procure more details in regard to this disaster. The Citizen was of 464 tons, and owned in New Bedford by J. Howland, Jun. & Co. She had between two and three thousand barrels oil on board, with a fair prospect of filling up, had she not met with this disaster.

It is reported that after the gale in September abated, there was a season of fine weather, and whales innumerable abounded. As winter approached, immense numbers were seen heading southward, and going through the Straits into the open sea.

The Arctic appeared to be frozen over, with the exception of holes here and there, and, from the observations made, it seems to be established that the whales do not winter in the Arctic, but seek a milder temperature in the open sea outside the Straits.

In view of the kindness shown these shipwrecked men by the natives, when entirely within their power, we cannot forbear the expression of the opinion that their conduct richly merits a substantial acknowledgment by the American government. A few hundred dollars, in the form of blankets, thick clothing, &c., would reward them for the past, and might secure to future shipwrecked crews attentions and aid that would sustain their lives and restore them to their country.

NEWS FROM TAHITI.

War among the Natives—French Claims to the Marquesas—Arrival and Friendly Reception of the Hawaiian Missionaries, &c.

We have news from Tahiti to the 6th of September.

The company of Hawaiian missionaries, accompanied by Messrs. Bricknell and Parker, who sailed from Honolulu on the 16th of June, arrived safely at Tahiti, and were soon to depart for the island Fatuhiva, the intended place for their settlement, whither they are invited by the conquered King Makounui.

On the 25th of July the Rev. Mr. Parker paid a visit to Mr. Page, the French Governor of the Society Islands. A correspondent of the *Friend*, writing under the date of August 22, describes the interview thus:—"He received Mr. Parker very graciously, and at once informed him that the island of Fatuhiva belongs to France. He then stated that he was happy to give his consent to the mission, and promised to give all the protection possible to the members of it. He took considerable pains to give to Mr. Parker a correct idea of the state of the island, the nature of the barbarians, and other information which was of considerable advantage to him to know, and by which he was enabled to see more clearly the nature of the difficulties as they lay before him. He stated that the chief is by no means a principal one; and we learned from another quarter that a short time before he left for the Sandwich Islands he had been beaten by a chief who appears to have subdued, or nearly so, the whole island, and that the chief in question had been driven into an insignificant nook, where his establishment consisted of some four or five huts only. The Governor stated that he had not yet hoisted the French flag at that particular island, but now that foreigners were about to settle there, he would immediately do so, and that a small vessel would frequently visit the island to see how the party proceeded. In taking leave, the Governor expressed his earnest wish for the success of the Mission. I feel satisfied that the committee of your infant society acted wisely in advising the party to touch here, as thereby much trouble and perhaps difficulty will have been avoided.

It is said that the chief who is, or was the conqueror, is a benevolent and sociable man, and one in whom parties may confide. Should this prove to be true, it may turn out in favor of the Mission; and, on the other hand, should he be indisposed to acknowledge the French claim, which to this time had not been asserted, the arrival of both parties about the same time may induce him to think that there is some connection between them, and he may refuse to accept them. All these things, however, were well understood by Mr. Parker, and he is, therefore, prepared to take a correct view of the course he ought to pursue.

The two native ministers preached here in the native chapel on the Sabbath after their arrival, and Mr. Parker had engaged to preach to the Sandwich Islanders who reside here; but on leaving the ship on Saturday he sprained his ankle, which made it painful for him to walk. He rested with us on Saturday, the 6th of August, when the vessel sailed. May the Divine arm protect her and prosper her mission. I have every reason to believe that they have ere this reached the Island, as strong southerly winds have been blowing ever since her departure. She obtained a new mainmast here.

Our own circumstances are the same as when I last wrote to you. We are waiting to hear the decision of the two governments concerning what has been done.

The leeward islands are in a very unsettled state, and have been so for some time, especially the island of Raiatea. The island is divided into two factions, and they are now living in intrenchments provoking each other to an attack. The occasion I believe to be, that the old King cannot be brought to give up some of his heathen rites, which involve considerable oppression. He is quite willing to make good laws, but he cannot be brought to understand why he should be compelled to observe them. A large body on the other hand are determined that there shall be no difference between monarch and subjects before the law, and they have taken up arms in defence of this principle. In the meantime, cultivation, education, and religious duties are placed in abeyance, and our brethren the missionaries are left to sigh over the desolation, physical and moral, which reigns around them.

The correspondent of the *Polynesian* of the date of August 27th, says:—

Tahiti never was so full of shipping as at this present moment, and an unusual commercial excitement prevails. The market, however, is overstocked, and two or three cargoes are daily anticipated from Valparaiso. It is expected that in the course of the next three months, five French vessels of war will be paid off here, and a great circulation of money will consequently accrue.

There has been some fighting down at Raiatea, between the king Tamarii and an opposing chief of the oldest family named Tamatoa. The "*vox populi*" is decidedly with the latter, who does not seek to usurp the throne, but to redress grievances.

The latest accounts from Raiatea state that the American brig Daniel had arrived there in a sinking condition. This brig visited Honolulu a few months ago. She was wrecked on the island of Vavitoo or Rivoi, (to the southward of Tahiti,) to which place and Rimitara she had gone for oranges and hogs. She was got off the reef once, very little damaged, but got on a second time, and was condemned and sold for eighty dollars.

The Australian and Panama steamers are daily looked for here, and an immense impetus to the trade of the place is expected to arise from this advent.

The American steamer Golden Age will be here, perhaps in fourteen days, en route from Panama and Sydney.

Under date of September 4, the same correspondent again writes that the disturbances at Raiatea are assuming a very unpromising aspect. A schooner had arrived on that morning, bringing the account that the rival forces had come into collision, with a loss of about twenty men killed, and a large number wounded on both sides. The victory, however, remained with Tamarii, the rebel chief, who drove his royal adversary into the fastnesses of the mountains. Tamatoa, the king, was only supported by a few of his favorite chiefs, who constitute in fact the oligarchy of the island, and being wedded to their sovereign and their rights, privileges and immunities hinging upon his success, they are *ex necessitate rei* compelled to espouse his cause.

At Huahine, also, matters remain in a very unsettled state, with every prospect of war being soon the order of the day. The steamer Phoque, which sailed from Papeite on the 3d for Tongatabou, took on board a large accession of men—conflict with the natives of the island being apprehended. Should such prove the case, the steamer will decidedly have the worst of it, for the Tongataboanas are very warlike people, having well manned forts, and at least two thousand troops, fully equipped with firearms and munitions of warfare. The British frigate Favorite had years ago a specimen of their prowess, being compelled to beat a retreat with the loss of her captain and many men. It is to be hoped, however, that this may prove a false alarm, and that peaceful councils may carry the day.

Two days later, on the 6th, we further learn that the intelligence from the Leeward Islands characterises the belligerent parties as being still in battle array against each other.

The French corvette Moselle received orders on the 5th of September to be put in readiness for a speedy departure for Honolulu. This vessel had been a long time in the harbor of Papeite, but having been relieved by the arrival of the frigate La Forte, it is probable that her projected voyage was for the purpose of relieving her crew from the tedium which grows upon the crew of a ship of war when long in port.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 05	MOON RISES	05 28
SUN SETS	4 32	HIGH WATER	07 12

Port of New York, November 28, 1853.

CLEARED.

Steamship—Crescent City, Budd, New Orleans, M O Roberts.

Ships—Vicksburg, Hughes, New Orleans, Wm Nelson & Son; Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co; Medford, Royes, Hong Kong, Crosby, Crocker & Co; South Carolina, Stewart, Antwerp, E D Hurlbut & Co; Garrick, Fox, Liverpool, Jas Foster, Jr; Wm Nelson, Cheever, Havre.

Barks—Wm H Brodie, Creary, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co; Swan, Leslie, Demarara, Wm King; Snap Dragon (new), Sherwood, Antwerp, E D Hurlbut & Co.

Brigs—E Remington, Sawyer, St Marks, &c, Brodie & Pettes; P Soulé, Brown, Sierra Leone, J B Gager & Co; Fawn, Hoyt, Cape Haytien, J T White & Co; Deux Louis (Fr), Morrin, St Servin, Boyd & Hincken; Rogeline, Crowell, Mobile, E D Hurlbut & Co; L Copeland, Bartlett, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; Rolerson, Crowell, Mobile; Eagle & Hazard; Delma, Foster, Nassau, C & E J Peters; Swan, Morrow, Bermuda, Earl & Smith; Abbotsford, Rogers, Baltimore, Pavenstedt & Schumacher.

Schrs—Three Sons, Robinson, Laracca, McCready, Mott & Co; M Jewett, Penny, Bathurst, M M Freeman & Co; Elm City, Frisbie, New Haven, master; Lynchburg, Couch, Richmond, C H Pierson; Lamartine, T