

THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. Published Every Thursday Morning. CITY AND ISLAND SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$5.00 A YEAR.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser

Advertising Terms. All advertisements payable in advance. 17 All advertisements payable in advance.

Commercial Advertiser.

Business Cards. J. H. COLE, AUCTIONEER. H. W. SEVERANCE, AUCTIONEER.

C. H. LEWERS, Lumber and building materials.

C. BREWER 24, General Merchant and Agent for the sale of the products of the Brewer Plantation.

F. HOLT & BEUCK, General Commission Merchants.

ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, Commission Merchant and General Shipping Agent.

GEORGE G. HOWE, Lumber Merchant.

E. O. HALL, Importer and Dealer in Hardware.

JANION, GREEN & CO., Commission Merchants.

UFAI & AHEE, Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

HONOLULU STEAM FLOUR MILL CO., Proprietors.

A. S. CRINAUM & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

BISHOP & CO., Bankers.

CASTLE & COOKE, Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

McCOLGAN & CAMPBELL, Merchant Tailors.

J. WORTH, Dealer in General Merchandise.

D. N. FLITNER, Continues his old business in the ironing building.

J. H. WOOD, Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer.

JOHN RITSON, Dealer in Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter.

MELCHERS & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants.

JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE, Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise.

H. E. F. BROWN, Importer and Dealer.

W. H. WILSON, Importer and Dealer.

J. C. SPALDING, Importer and Commission Merchant.

WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO., Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.

AGENTS FOR THE Regular Dispatch Line of Packets.

HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO.

Pilot and Navy Bread!

Seal Press.

MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BARBER SHOP!

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public.

BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JANUARY 23, 1862.

CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Prepared by W. Goodale, Collector-General of Customs.

Domestic Exports from Honolulu, 1861.

Table with columns: Item, Quantity, Value. Includes Sugar, Coffee, Rice, etc.

Foreign Imports.

Table with columns: Country, Value. Includes United States, Great Britain, etc.

Custom House Receipts.

Table with columns: Category, Value. Includes Import duties, Excise, etc.

Whaling Vessels at the Ports of the Hawaiian Islands, 1861.

Table with columns: Vessel Name, Captain, Tonnage, etc.

Transshipments of Oil and Bone.

Table with columns: Origin, Destination, Quantity, etc.

Spirits taken out of Bond for Consumption, 1861.

Table with columns: Type of Spirit, Quantity, Value.

Cargoes Invoiced at Over \$5,000.

Table with columns: Date, Vessel, Origin, Value.

TO CAPTAINS OF WHALESHIPS & OTHER VESSELS.

WOOD OF SUPERIOR QUALITY CAN be had at KONA, at \$3 per cord.

HONOLULU Steam Biscuit Bakery.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD BE pleased to furnish Pilot and Navy Bread.

FANCY BISCUITS.

Prices to defy competition!

NOTICE!

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HEREAFTER the undersigned will not be responsible for any debt.

DR. J. MOTT SMITH, DENTIST.

Office corner of Fort and Hotel streets.

E. HOFFMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, Notary Public.

J. W. AUSTIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

H. HACKFELD & CO., General Commission Agents.

CHAS. F. GUILLOU, M. D., Late Surgeon United States Navy.

H. STANGENWALD, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

W. FISCHER, Cabinet Maker and Furnisher.

GEORGE CLARK, Dealer in Dry and Fancy Goods.

Dwellings and Real Estate.

TO LET! THE RESIDENCE IN NUUANU VALLEY.

TO LET! THE STORE AND DWELLING ON NUNANU STREET.

Cottage To Let! THE PLEASANT TWO-ROOMED Cottage.

FOR RENT. THE COTTAGE OCCUPIED BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Tenant Wanted. FOR THE ROGERS HOUSE.

TO BE LET! Dwelling Houses! SUITABLE FOR LARGE FAMILIES!

TO LET! The spacious house on Waikiki Pali.

DON'T READ THIS! Unless you want a chance to make money.

TO LET! A well known Business Stand on Reasonable Terms.

National Dining Saloon. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO LET an excellent place.

Waikalihi Water Lots! THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed agent.

ALLEN & BERRILL, KAWAII, HAWAII.

DUDLEY C. BATES, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

THOS. SPENCER, SHIP CHANDLER!

Byron's Bay, Hilo, S. I.

INSURANCE CARDS. CALIFORNIA Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

Views of Honolulu!

FAMILY DRUG STORE!

W. M. H. HUDDY! LELEO!

HAWAIIAN SOAP WORKS!

W. J. RAWLINS.

JAMES LOCKWOOD, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Tin, Sheet Iron & Copper Ware.

C. E. WILLIAMS, Cabinet Maker and Turner.

COOPERING!

JAMES A. BURDICK, REMOVING HIS BUSINESS.

JOHN PATY, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, ETC.

WILLIAM T. TAKING OF DEEDS.

TERMS QUICK!

SMALL PROFITS!! QUICK SALES!!!

JOHN THOS. WATERHOUSE'S BEE HIVE STORE!

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS!

WILL BE SUSPENDED FROM THE FRONT.

NEW GOODS!! BY THE BRITISH CLIPPER BARK "Thomas Daniel"!

FRESH GROCERIES! JUST RECEIVED PER "YANKEE" and "SCHWINGE"!

WESTPHALIA HAMS, Swiss Cheeses, Bologna Sausages, Compressed Vegetables.

CORN STARCH, Almonds, Biscuits, etc.

MATS NO. 1 CHINA RICE, Billing's Hams, Cal. Onions, Cal. Cheese, Humboldt Potatoes.

FRENCH MUSTARD, Lee & Perrin's Worcester Sauce, Cal. Pickles, Preserved Ginger, Sardines.

RASPBERRY SYRUP, Strawberry Syrup, Lemon Syrup, Salad Oil, Olives, Citron, Prunes, Orange Peel.

ALSO-KONA HONEY, Pronton's Chocolate, Homony, Cal. Wine Vinegar, Sliced Pig's Feet.

CORN MEAL, Wheat Meal, Canary Seed, Caraway Seed, Jenny Lind Cakes, California Mustard.

PICNIC CRACKERS, Soda Crackers, Wine Crackers, Sugar Crackers, A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

CRUSHED SUGAR, Leaf Sugar, Mace's No. 1 Sugar, Mat Sugar.

JOHN PATY, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, ETC.

WILLIAM T. TAKING OF DEEDS.

Advertisement for a business opportunity.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

Foreign Summary.

The notorious Ned McGowan of California, was arrested at New Orleans as a spy.

An exchange says the Pony was killed by lightning. True, but it?

Lord Morsch has resumed the duties of his place as Governor General of Canada. He had a brilliant reception at Quebec.

The Norfolk Day Book is printed on brown wrapping paper. It is the only paper published in Norfolk, and says, as had as the price is low enough to print more than one-fourth of its edition.

Leland Stanford, just elected Governor of California, Republican and Union Democrat, is son of John Stanford, of West Troy. He studied law in Albany, with Henry G. Wheaton.

An archbishopric has been hitherto at the head of the ecclesiastical mission of Pekin, but it is now decided to place it under the jurisdiction of the Peking Pacer Court, who had resided a long time in the Chinese capital, is selected for the dignity by being the first Russian bishop in China.

Poor Missions. The Charleston Mercury says: "We are without sympathy or friendship of any nation on earth. The only argument by which we can influence them is their necessity and fears."

Charles Jeffords has been re-arrested in New York, charged with the murder of Walton and Matlack. He has once been acquitted of the crime.

American Board.—The donations to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, during the year ending August 31, 1861, were \$325,714.66.

Madame Saqui, a few weeks since performed on the tight-rope at the Hippodrome, Paris. She is now 83 years of age, and is forced to dance by the contract of her son, who squandered on wicked women a fortune he earned in his youth. The only creditable thing he has ever done was to marry a French girl.

Scarcity of Eggs. The Atlanta understands that good farm hands are not to be had in the vicinity of Vallejo, Cal., though \$20 per month are offered as wages. A hundred or more competent hands can find immediate employment.

Wounded at Edward's Ferry.—Among the wounded at the battle of Edward's Ferry was Lieutenant Holmes, son of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet. He was shot in the breast.

An improved knitting machine has been invented. It contains from 50 to 125 needles, which are not liable to break, and takes from 12,000 to 15,000 stitches in a minute.

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Telegraphic Summary.

Baltimore, Dec. 4.—The Maryland Legislature organized today. The Governor's message was read and admitted. It is loyal and patriotic. It says he has convened the Legislature in special session that they may perform clearly the express will of the people, by taking steps that may seem most effective to vindicate the honor and loyalty of their State, and endeavoring, as far as possible, to remedy the evils of secession and persons of all those subject to law and taxes. This is all very well.

Of late the financial department has been obliged to curtail expenses, and in so doing has abolished a few unnecessary offices of government. It was evident that something must be done, in order that the salaries of government officials might be paid. No matter how the welfare of the community is attended to, good or bad, it appears the Ministers will take very good care that their salaries, and those of their clerks, shall be forthcoming. That too, I suppose is all right.

Mr. Editor, you have published in the columns of the Commercial Advertiser, almost in every issue, accounts of some daring robberies, which plainly show the necessity of a few more policemen. I have conversed with several individuals on this subject, who coincide with the views expressed by you. A decrease in the police force has never been called for, nor was it requisite. All that was ever sought was a more efficient force, even if there be not quite so many of them. Instead of that, they have been reduced to a small number, and by what authority? From the numerous robberies carried on at present, it is shown very plainly that the Ministers have not acted wisely. Having had the power to reduce the police force, we should naturally suppose they had the power to increase it again when they saw the necessity.

Are we to be left without protection from burglars and robbers, who successfully enter houses almost every night, more or less? The government is taking no measures to counteract this growing evil. Must we protect ourselves? If so, we had better call a public meeting, and appoint special policemen. Something must be done, for we are in danger of losing both our lives and property—plunderers and assassins have full sway of the town.

As matters now stand, we should not be surprised to hear of the bank, the Custom House, or any other public building broken into, and a large amount of money abstracted therefrom, provided it is there to be abstracted.

If the government chooses to curtail some of the salaries no unnecessarily large, there would be no want of means. Then why not provide for the wants and necessities of the public, and afford that protection which they are in duty bound to have, and the sooner the better.

Yours respectfully, A MERCHANT.

Special Notices.

A. F. & A. M.—Le Progrès de l'Occident. No. 124, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Grand Central Lodge of France, working in the ancient Rite of St. Michel, holds regular meetings on the Wednesday nearest the full moon of each month, at the old Lodge Room, to King Street. Visiting brethren respectfully invited to attend. August 15. [233-3m] P. C. JONES, Secretary

TO PERSONS WHOSE HEALTH IS WEAKENED BY KEN DO-WAN.—Every disease which unaccountably be protracted if nature were assisted to rally with that most wonderful of all invigorators, Dr. HOPKINS'S STOMACH BITTERS. When the flame of life wanes and quivers from exhaustion, all minister this famous restorative. It will once more become steady and strong. In the dizziness which follows violent fever; in diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspeptic complaints and cholera; in the weakness consequent upon malarial decay, or resulting from long and protracted illness; and also in those painful and too much neglected ailments to which ladies are exclusively subject, the Bitters never fail to give permanent relief.—Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 233-1m

WILSON'S LIVERPOOL TINS.—This is now declared to be the best tin of anything in the world, and is being sent to Mexico. She will send an expedition of six thousand men, in addition to her ships of war, for the purpose of penetrating into the interior of the country. The capital will be seized as well as the outposts, and a mixed commission will sit there to regulate the indemnities due to Europeans.

Berger is denied in Paris the championship of billiards. A. M. Carter, who has been champion for some time, has been challenged in his own house in 500, and challenged him in 500 on September 8, 1860, to a game of 2,000 points for 1,000 francs, but received no answer.

Poland.—At Warsaw, on the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, and consequently an official day, about 100,000 persons assembled in the public squares to attend a funeral service for the Poles who died, arms in hand, in defending Warsaw against the Russian army in 1831. General Lamberg, the new governor, had the good sense not to oppose the demonstration. On the 23rd day, a remarkable incident occurred. A party of 20,000 persons was following to the grave a young Pole, who died from wounds received in the collision of the 8th of April. The General met the procession, and asked what it meant. On being told he pointed to his carriage, sent away the police, placed himself in the cortege and went with it to the cemetery.

BADEN-BADEN, Sept. 19 1861. AN INCIDENT OF LIFE AT BADEN-BADEN.—The lion of the German gambling tables has been staying here for a few days. Garcia, the Spaniard, who won so much at Homburg, has also broken the bank here no less than five times, and on each occasion has pocketed nearly \$4,000. But \$100,000 was not considered a sufficient profit, and on his trying for a larger gain he lost about \$16,000 in one day, and about \$16,000 the following day. His great losses had the effect of bringing out his temper, and in an excited state he began to address the company present. He said that Mr. B., the director of the gambling-house, was too greedy and avaricious, and would not let him attend to his request. This request was that Garcia should play 12,000 francs a coup, as he considered he was playing to great disadvantage by being limited to 2,000 francs a coup. Mr. B. told him that it was the established rule that no player should stake more than 5,000 francs at one time, and as such was the practice of the gambling-house had been established for a long time, when all was excitement, the infuriated lion crashed and crumbled in his clenched fists, and heaped abuse upon the bank notes for those who were crumpled against; the inspector of the game called him to order, but no order was restored; in the contrary, the confusion was heightened by an English baronet and a little Frenchman having a fight, to the great confusion and fright of all the company present. The two boxers were expelled the premises, and the order was restored. The game was finished, when the lion was relieved of all his surplus notes. Any person on that occasion might have taken his seat, and the lion would have been never to gamble. He might read in the anxious faces of the gamblers the emotions that were passing within. Many of them have staked upon the tapis very nearly all their fortunes, and remain with but a little remnant of their patrimony, and that being lost they are reduced to beggary; others play with their incomes, and the result is that they are obliged to beg for bread, and others who are tempted to try the luck with that which does not belong to them, and after an unsuccessful attack upon the bank end their days in a prison. But everybody knows this yet everybody plays; the ruin of many does not act as a warning. Nothing will prevent the evil but the closing of all these German gambling houses.—London Daily News.

More Policemen Wanted. Mr. Editor:—The merchants, stockholders, and all persons who are liable to be robbed at any hour of the night, contribute largely to maintain the government, and without whom the Ministers and their clerks would not be enabled to obtain the high salaries which they receive. The wealth of the nation and the means of the government emanate from the earnings and persons of all those subject to law and taxes. This is all very well.

Of late the financial department has been obliged to curtail expenses, and in so doing has abolished a few unnecessary offices of government. It was evident that something must be done, in order that the salaries of government officials might be paid. No matter how the welfare of the community is attended to, good or bad, it appears the Ministers will take very good care that their salaries, and those of their clerks, shall be forthcoming. That too, I suppose is all right.

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More Policemen Wanted. Mr. Editor:—The merchants, stockholders, and all persons who are liable to be robbed at any hour of the night, contribute largely to maintain the government, and without whom the Ministers and their clerks would not be enabled to obtain the high salaries which they receive. The wealth of the nation and the means of the government emanate from the earnings and persons of all those subject to law and taxes. This is all very well.

Of late the financial department has been obliged to curtail expenses, and in so doing has abolished a few unnecessary offices of government. It was evident that something must be done, in order that the salaries of government officials might be paid. No matter how the welfare of the community is attended to, good or bad, it appears the Ministers will take very good care that their salaries, and those of their clerks, shall be forthcoming. That too, I suppose is all right.

Mr. Editor, you have published in the columns of the Commercial Advertiser, almost in every issue, accounts of some daring robberies, which plainly show the necessity of a few more policemen. I have conversed with several individuals on this subject, who coincide with the views expressed by you. A decrease in the police force has never been called for, nor was it requisite. All that was ever sought was a more efficient force, even if there be not quite so many of them. Instead of that, they have been reduced to a small number, and by what authority? From the numerous robberies carried on at present, it is shown very plainly that the Ministers have not acted wisely. Having had the power to reduce the police force, we should naturally suppose they had the power to increase it again when they saw the necessity.

Are we to be left without protection from burglars and robbers, who successfully enter houses almost every night, more or less? The government is taking no measures to counteract this growing evil. Must we protect ourselves? If so, we had better call a public meeting, and appoint special policemen. Something must be done, for we are in danger of losing both our lives and property—plunderers and assassins have full sway of the town.

As matters now stand, we should not be surprised to hear of the bank, the Custom House, or any other public building broken into, and a large amount of money abstracted therefrom, provided it is there to be abstracted.

If the government chooses to curtail some of the salaries no unnecessarily large, there would be no want of means. Then why not provide for the wants and necessities of the public, and afford that protection which they are in duty bound to have, and the sooner the better.

Yours respectfully, A MERCHANT.

Special Notices.

A. F. & A. M.—Le Progrès de l'Occident. No. 124, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Grand Central Lodge of France, working in the ancient Rite of St. Michel, holds regular meetings on the Wednesday nearest the full moon of each month, at the old Lodge Room, to King Street. Visiting brethren respectfully invited to attend. August 15. [233-3m] P. C. JONES, Secretary

TO PERSONS WHOSE HEALTH IS WEAKENED BY KEN DO-WAN.—Every disease which unaccountably be protracted if nature were assisted to rally with that most wonderful of all invigorators, Dr. HOPKINS'S STOMACH BITTERS. When the flame of life wanes and quivers from exhaustion, all minister this famous restorative. It will once more become steady and strong. In the dizziness which follows violent fever; in diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspeptic complaints and cholera; in the weakness consequent upon malarial decay, or resulting from long and protracted illness; and also in those painful and too much neglected ailments to which ladies are exclusively subject, the Bitters never fail to give permanent relief.—Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 233-1m

WILSON'S LIVERPOOL TINS.—This is now declared to be the best tin of anything in the world, and is being sent to Mexico. She will send an expedition of six thousand men, in addition to her ships of war, for the purpose of penetrating into the interior of the country. The capital will be seized as well as the outposts, and a mixed commission will sit there to regulate the indemnities due to Europeans.

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THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

The Great Conspiracy, and England's Neutrality.

An Address delivered at Mount Kisco, New York, on the Fourth of July, 1861, the Eighty-Sixth Anniversary of American Independence.

BY JOHN JAY, ESQ. (Continued from our last.)

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

In this crisis of our national history, it is natural that we should regard with interest the view taken of our course by the great powers of Europe, and especially by that country with which, as colonies, we were so long connected, and which, despite the two wars that have been waged between us, we are accustomed to remember as our motherland.

Mingled with our Dutch and Huguenot ancestry, a very large proportion of the older families of America trace their descent from England, and many who do not are yet connected with her by no common ties. For myself, I may say that I have always entertained for her people a hereditary feeling of attachment, from the fact that my Huguenot ancestors, when they fled from Rochelle after the revocation by Louis XIV. of the Edict of Nantes, found upon her soil a welcome and a home; and that one of them volunteering for King William against James II., shed his blood for England in the battle of the Boyne, that great era in English history, ending as we hope forever her civil wars, from which dates the establishment on a firm basis of the unity, the strength, and the world-wide dominion of the British Empire.

Such memories, and doubtless, my countrymen, you have many such, descend from father to son undimmed by national revolutions. They inspire sentiments of affection and kinship, that like family heirlooms gather new value from the lapse of time, and instead of fading as years and ages roll by, seem the more sacred and imperishable from the thought of the generations by whom they have been cherished and who have each in turn added a link to the chain of association.

The recent visit of the Prince of Wales, coming to us as the representative of the British nation, characterized, as it was, by the most graceful courtesy and cordiality on his part, and by the heartiest welcome upon ours, with the single exception of the rude rebuff given by the Emperor of Russia to the head quarters of the rebels, had accomplished what no diplomacy could have effected. It seemed to have blotted out the last lingering remnant of ill-feeling, and left on this side the Atlantic, at least, the belief that henceforth there was a firm alliance between England and America, not based on treaty stipulations, but upon that heartiest cordiality which springs from mutual regard, and from a common devotion to the great principles of right which both nations profess.

The election of Mr. Lincoln for the first time entitled to the control of the Federal Government a party with whose political principles the English people were supposed to sympathize. By a scheme of treachery unparalleled in business, a few of the defeated faction holding office in the Cabinet, in Congress, in the army and in the navy, conspired together to betray the forts, arsenals, and other property of the Government into the hands of their confederates, with the view of destroying the Union, and erecting upon its ruins a Southern Confederacy, of which slavery is to be the grand, permanent, and distinguishing characteristic. They accomplished the seizure of the public property without difficulty, for they themselves were entrusted with its guardianship, and they proceed to develop the great conspiracy and organize the rebel army, while the loyal citizens of the United States are helplessly compelled to await the inauguration of the new President. The 4th of March arrives at last, Mr. Lincoln takes the oath to maintain the Constitution and the laws, and when in obedience to that oath he orders the rebels to disperse, and calls upon the country for assistance, the loyal states, as one man, prepare to crush the conspiracy and restore the integrity and the honor of the nation.

The Southern rebels also counted upon the support of England on the simple ground that her interest in cotton would incline her to their side, but, although well aware of the demoralizing effect of interest upon national principles, still believing it impossible that the British Government could consent, from pecuniary motives, to look with complacency on the progress of a rebellion whose only strength was gained by treachery, and which was avowedly prosecuted for the maintenance of a system which England herself had taught the world to regard with abhorrence. It is thus believing, we were confirmed by the tone of the English press when the insurrection first began, one of the ablest representatives of which indignantly declared in substance that Manchester and Birmingham would be the first to reject as an insult the idea that they were to be moved from their position by pecuniary appeals, and that if any British Cabinet should sacrifice the anti-slavery principles of the nation to the question of cotton, England would lose, and deservedly lose, her place at the council-table of Europe.

The exclamation of Lord John Russell in reply to a question as to the position of England, "For our own sake let us keep out of it," was followed by which British subjects are forbidden to render assistance to either the United States on the one hand, or the states calling themselves the Confederate States on the other, both of which parties are recognized by the proclamation as "belligerents."

the proclamation demanded by the crisis, they profess such profound astonishment that the American people are not satisfied with it, and rate so severely Mr. Cassius M. Clay for expressing with Western bluntness his frank surprise, that I will dwell for a moment on what seems to be its meaning and effect.

What has the proclamation effected? How did we stand before it was issued, and how do we stand now?

In the case of the United States, the laws of England and its treaty stipulations with our Government, and all the subjects of our Government, are engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow our institutions. The proclamation, therefore, in forbidding English subjects to fight in the service of the rebels against the United States, simply declared the law as it was already understood; while in forbidding Englishmen to fight for the United States against the rebels, it intervened to change the existing practice to revive the almost obsolete act of George III., forbidding English subjects from engaging in foreign service without the royal consent, which had slumbered in regard to Austria and Italy, for the purpose of forbidding Englishmen from assisting to maintain in the United States constitutional order against conspiracy and rebellion, and the cause of freedom against chattel slavery.

The first effect of the proclamation, therefore, was to change the position in which England and Englishmen stood to the United States, to the disadvantage of the latter. Before the proclamation, the Englishman to serve the United States Government was regarded as honorable; after the proclamation, such service became a crime. The proclamation makes it an offense now for an Englishman to fight for the Government at Washington as great as it was for Englishmen before the proclamation to fight for the rebels of Montgomery. It thus, in a moral view, lowered the American Government to the level of the rebel Confederacy, and in the next place, it proceeded, in an international view, to place the rebel Confederacy on the par with the American Government by recognizing them, not as rebels and insurgents, to be dealt with by our Government as our Constitution and laws should determine, but as a belligerent power, to be classed with the United States (of which they were but a rebellious fraction,) and equally entitled with the United States to the rights of belligerents under the law of nations.

No ingenuity can blind us to these facts: Before the proclamation, to support our Government was an honorable office for the subjects of Great Britain, and the rebels were insurgents with no rights save under the American Constitution. After the proclamation, for an Englishman to serve the United States is a crime, and the rebels are elevated into a belligerent power; and this intervention of England, depriving us of a support which her practice permitted, and giving the rebels a neutrality, which they did not possess, is in his famous letter, given in a speech of a Chesterfieldian patron seeing a man struggling for life in the water, and when he reached ground incumbering him with help. Lord John has taught us the meaning of British neutrality toward a nation supposed to be in like condition. Let us trust that the English people will not endorse the definition.

What would England have said to such a proclamation of neutrality from us in her domestic troubles in Canada, in Ireland, or in India? What would the English people have thought of a state paper from Washington, declaring it the sovereign will of the people of the United States to remain perfectly neutral in the contest being waged in Hindostan between the British Government on the one side and the Mogul dynasty on the other, and forbidding American citizens to enter the service of either of the said belligerents? What would they have thought of the American President intimating with cold etiquette that it was a matter of profound indifference to this Government which of the belligerents should be proclaimed the King of Oude and Nana Sahib, or Lord Canning and the immortal Havelock? Or is it that the British have become so enamored of rebellion, ay, and of treachery, too, among their Sepoys, that they thus court our Great Mogul and his fellow-traitors of Montgomery?

The Queen's proclamation strikes not simply at the moral position of our Government, but according to the English press, it strikes also at our right to execute our own laws against piracy; and we are told by the London Times that if we venture to hang, under these laws, a pirate who is licensed to plunder and murder by Jefferson Davis' letters of marque, now endorsed by the sovereigns of England and France, it will be regarded as an outrage by the civilized world; and this gentle intimation comes to us from a nation who are hardly confederates with us in a rebellion, to end which, without staying to ask the opinion of the world, they blew their rebels from the guns.

It was intimated that the British Cabinet were puzzled how to act in regard to the United States on the one hand, and her rebel conspirators on the other, and that after a careful search for precedents, one was found in the royal proclamation touching the war between Greece and Turkey, and that on that was based the proclamation which has so displeased and wounded the American people.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY IN CANADA. It could not have escaped the Cabinet in their search for precedents, for we know with what thoroughness such searches are made, that a very similar state of things existed but a few years since between Great Britain and the United States, when the integrity and honor of the British empire were assailed by her Canadian colonists, and she had occasion to learn what in the opinion of the United States constitutes the duties of neutrality toward a friendly nation. Unsuccessful rebellions are soon forgotten, and perhaps many Englishmen may be surprised on being told that the Canadian rebellion was so deeply seated and so widely spread, as seriously to threaten the crown with the loss of the Canadas. Mr. Leader declared in Parliament that the English Government could do, would be to sustain and hold the principal cities, leaving the country to the rebels. The number of British troops under Sir John Colborne was only twenty thousand, while the rebels are said to have had fourteen thousand at Montreal, four thousand at Napierville, and thousands more in arms in different parts of the Canadas, fierce with indignation at the murder of a party of patriots by Indians in the employ of the British Government.

In November '37, two battles were fought between the British and the rebels, the one at St. Dennis, and the other at St. Charles, which was taken from a force of three thousand Canadians, of whom two hundred were killed, and thirty wounded.

Then came Lord Gosford's proclamation at Quebec, declaring martial law, and denouncing the conspiracy and rebellion, and on the 8th of January, 1838, came the first proclamation from President Van Buren. After reciting the efforts made by him and by the governors of New York and Vermont to prevent any unlawful interference on the part of our citizens in the contest unfortunately commenced in the British provinces, and notwithstanding the presence of the civil officers of the United States who, by his direction, had visited the scene of commotion, arms, and ammunition have been procured by the insurgents in the United States, the proclamation proceeded—

"Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained and the faith of treaties observed, I, Martin Van Buren, do hereby declare that any citizen of the United States who has violated their duties to render assistance to their respective homes, and I hereby warn them that any such assistance rendered to the rebels, or any other person, by interfering in an unlawful manner with the execution of the laws of the United States, will render the said citizen liable to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States, etc., etc."

At the request of Lord Durham, Mr. Van Buren had directed our commanding officer on Lake Ontario to cooperate in any measures which might be suggested by Lord Durham for routing out the band of pirates who had their quarters among "the thousand isles," without the slightest regard to the official proclamation of their chief, Mr. William Johnson, holding a commission from the patriot Government, that the patriots could carefully respect neutral waters and the rights of all citizens of the United States. On the 21st November, 1838, President Van Buren issued a second proclamation, calling upon the misguided and deluded persons to abandon projects dangerous to their own country, fatal to those whom they profess a desire to relieve, impracticable of execution without foreign aid, which they cannot rationally expect to obtain, and giving rise to imputations, however unfounded, against the honor and good faith of their own Government.

The Government further called upon "every citizen, civil and military, and upon every citizen, by the veneration due to the laws which they have assisted to enact for their own Government, by his regard for the honor and good faith of his country, by his love of honor, and respect for that sacred code of laws by which national intercourse is regulated, to use every power to arrest for trial and punishment every offender against the laws providing for the performance of our obligations to the other powers of the world."

On the 4th of December, 1838, the President in his message to Congress, declared, "If an insurrection existed in Canada, the amicable disposition of the United States, as well as their duty to themselves, would lead them to maintain a strict neutrality, and to restrain its citizens from all violation of the laws which have been passed for its enforcement. But the Government recognizes a still higher obligation to repress all attempts on the part of its citizens to disturb the peace of a country where order prevails or has been re-established."

Such was the neutrality of the part of the United States towards Great Britain. It recognized the rebels of Canada not as belligerents, but as insurgents, and it enforced its neutrality not by forbidding its citizens to assist Great Britain to maintain its authority against the insurgents, but by forbidding them to interfere in an unlawful manner with the affairs of the Provinces. It needs no intimate knowledge of international law, no study of Grotius, or Puffendorf, or Vattel, or Wheaton, no definitions of the rights of belligerents and privateers from the *Consolato del Mare*, from Lampré, Galiani, Moser, or Huebner, to enable us to appreciate the wide difference between the neutrality we practised toward England and her rebels, and that which England has inaugurated against us; and no refinement of reasoning, nor subtle glosses indulged in by the English press, have all but blinded the American people to the unfriendly character of this royal proclamation.

The recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy is a matter in the discretion of England, and of all foreign nations. When this independence is established as a matter of fact, we expect it to be recognized; but England does not so recognize it. She recognizes the Confederacy as simply struggling for independence as were the insurgents in Canada, and pending the struggle she volunteers under professions of neutrality to ignore our constitutional rights, to subdue them, and to recognize their rights as lawful war. Bound to us by treaty stipulations, she elevates them to an equality of position as regards belligerent rights under the law of nations. She places their usurped government, based on treachery and slavery, on a par with that founded by Washington and his associates on the broad consent of the American people. She introduces Jefferson Davis and his confederates into the family of nations, endorses the licenses given by them to pirates who have no right to capture American property on board war-vessels, and to carry the neutral vessel and cargo into a belligerent port for further examination. She recognizes the right of the men who have robbed our treasury, betrayed our forts, and filched our navy yards and arsenals to establish prize-courts and to capture American property.

She then upon the lawfulness of captures brought into court for judicial condemnation, and the title to be given by Davis' courts is to be held by the laws of nations. That is what the proclamation of neutrality really means. This is the neutrality which England has inaugurated and which France has adopted; and those two great powers who recently declared in the Congress at Paris that privateering is and shall remain abolished, by royal and imperial proclamation have countersigned letters of marque for the destruction of American ships, and they have taken upon them the command to break the backs of the Canadian rebels, dashed the hopes cherished by the people of effective American sympathy, in good faith assisted the British Government in maintaining its authority and restoring order, and thus materially diminished the cost of treasure and of life at which alone their conquest could have been accomplished.

of the fleet of privateers whose letters are so respectfully countersigned. But we learn from this proclamation one lesson that will be perhaps worth all that it shall cost us: we learn that the treatment we may expect if we fail to maintain our national integrity and the honor of our flag.

If a mere supposition that the rebels at Montgomery are likely to be successful, can in a moment dash from the memory of the English Government all recollection of past friendship, and induce her in our moment of trial to condescend to a course so different from that we had pursued towards her: what treatment may we not expect from her, and from every other European Cabinet, if we ourselves by our conduct admit that we are abroad at home? How will we be treated abroad if we yield to the threats of a fraction of our own population? What will be our standing among nations if, consenting to separation, we lose half of our Atlantic seaboard, and descend to the position of a third-rate power? Or what respect will be paid us if we maintain our territory, we compromise with rebellion—if we yield at the cannon's mouth, and the people have deliberately refused at the polls—if we teach the world by such an example that we may be bullied with success, and that when we resist on principle unreasonable demands, it is only necessary to humble our flag and to threaten Washington to induce us ignominiously to submit?

Let us discard all reliance upon other help than of God, a right cause and a strong arm, and let us recognize the stubborn fact that the government or nation that fails to protect itself against foes, whether foreign or domestic, deserves to perish ignominiously. THE RIGHT SYMPATHIES OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. Before leaving the question of England's neutrality, I think we should distinguish between the hasty action of the British Cabinet and the deliberate conviction of the British people.

That the heart of that great nation is sound and that as soon as they understand the motives and manner of this rebellion as you understand them, they will appreciate our position, approve our resolution, and wish us God-speed in our great work of restoring the Federal Union to its integrity and its great original principles of freedom, I cannot, I will not doubt, be doubted. Already their Cabinet has partially atoned for the first proclamation by an order that will prevent the privateers of Davis from entering British ports, and both the Government and the people must soon recognize the fact that we have the ability and the will to crush this rebellion and maintain our integrity, however long the struggle, however great the cost; and that we no more recognize the right of England nor of Europe to dictate to us in this matter, than England would have recognized our right to interfere between her and Nana Sahib. The material interests based on cotton must yield to the moral and moral duties that to-day devolve upon the American people, in determining, perhaps for untold ages, the destiny of the American continent.

The English people will see that our resolve to crush the conspiracy for the establishment of a slave empire, is not based on any evanescent burst of enthusiasm, but on the soberest calculations of honor, duty, safety, and economy. To all who know something of England, her pecuniary, her political, and her moral interest, that the war should be as brief as possible, that the rebels may no longer be deluded into the belief that any true Englishman who understands the history and the object of their rebellion can regard it with other feelings than those naturally aroused by a policy of fraud, treachery, and oppression.

That the restoration of that integrity of our Union is to be accomplished without a vast expenditure of treasure, and perhaps of blood, no one anticipates. To all who know something of the cost of European wars, but we know also our own resources and the immense stake for which we will be fighting. Our fathers fought for seven years for our national freedom, and the spirit abroad throughout our land indicates that their sons, if necessary, will fight seven years more to save it from destruction and disgrace. Whether the debt incurred for its preservation shall be hundreds or thousands of millions, it will be a sacred legacy to future generations. A debt of five hundred millions, as recommended by an English journalist, would leave this nation less severely taxed than any nation of Europe.

OUR COUNTRY ONE. If any man supposes that this republic can be advantageously sundered into two, let him cast his eye upon the map, and endeavor to find a natural line to separate the two confederacies. The geographical formation of our country indicates that it is one: nature has provided no boundary line between the North and the South; no river like the Mississippi, no mountain chain like the Alleghenies, no rocky mountains, running from the West to the Atlantic, nor any other natural West to the Atlantic, nor any other natural Alpine province to divide the sections. On the contrary, the Father of Waters stretches out his great arms to the East and to the West, bearing on his bosom to the Gulf the generous products of the valleys which they fertilize, and carrying back in their place the cotton, rice, and sugar of our Southern borders, and imports from foreign climes.

The Mississippi, source and channel of prosperity to North and South alike in every part of its progress, on the West to Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana; on the East to Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, proclaims to the citizens of the immense region which it waters through thousands of miles in extent, from North to South, and East to West, that our country is one and indivisible. Our duty to the South forbids our acquiescence in this rebellion, for it would reverse the American policy for the last half century, and recognize to foreign invasion to anarchy and ruin, the immense territories which we have rescued from European sway, and united as parts of our great nation.

Foreign Advertisements. CHAS. W. BROOKS & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, 123 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OIL AND WHALE-BONE. THE PACIFIC MAIL-STEAMSHIP CO. Agents for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES! HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO 47 MONTGOMERY STREET, NEXT TO CORNER OF BUSH, SAN FRANCISCO.

With Greater Ease. Family Sewing Machines. Will do Better Work. On a great range of fabrics—that is, on all light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any other Family Sewing Machine before the public is capable of doing; that the work can be done

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. PLAIN, at \$50. CABINETS, at \$75. LETTER A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an Entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine and adapted to Light Manufacture, at \$90.

Charts of the S. I. JUST RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON. Chart of the Sandwich Islands, prepared by order of the U. S. Government, to accompany the U. S. Sloop of War "Thetis" on her voyage to the Sandwich Islands.

CALIFORNIA PAPERS. By Express, ahead of the Mails. EVERY ONE WHO WISHES TO RECEIVE THE LATEST EASTERN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN NEWS, should take one of the California Weeklies. Arrangements have been made, by which the

Fresh Molokai Butter! FROM MEYERS' DAIRY! Regularly received and constantly for sale by J. STEWARD, Grocer, Hotel street.

Children's Toy Books, Stationery FOR SALE BY HENRY M. WHITNEY. COZAN'S COLORED JUVENILE LIBRARY. A few of these beautiful, colored, and illustrated books, are now on hand.

Spanish Primers, SEAMEN AND OTHERS CRUISING ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN. Nautical Almanacs FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Foreign Advertisements. McRUER & MERRILL, Commission Merchants, AUCTIONEERS, 105 and 107 Cal. Street, San Francisco.

J. J. SOUTHWATE & Co. Importers & Commission Merchants, BRICK FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, UNION WHARF, VICTORIA, V. I.

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Hongkong Underwriter's Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN appointed Surveyor for the "New York Board of Underwriters," takes this method of informing the public that he is always ready at the shortest notice to attend to any business required of him to that capacity.

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TO WHALEMEN! VISITING NEW ZEALAND! THIS EXCELLENT HARBOR IS SITUATED on the S.E. end of Banks' Peninsula, Latitude (Middle Head) 43° 40' 30" S. Longitude (Middle Head) 174° 50' 00" E. The harbor is 2 1/2 miles long, and 3/4 mile wide.

NOTICE! TO MASTERS AND OWNERS OF SHIPS. WM. HENRY TRESGOTT, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE UNITED STATES.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT! SAN FRANCISCO. ORDERS FOR PURCHASE OF MERCHANDISE and articles of every description, are solicited by the undersigned.

W. HENRY TRESGOTT, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE UNITED STATES. To all whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: KNOW YE, THAT GEORGE E. NETCHER a citizen of the United States, filed in this Department the required notice of the discovery of gold on Howland's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, the same lying in North Latitude 50° 50' N. and in West Longitude 176° 52' W.

Foreign Advertisements. J. V. FOLEY, A. P. EVERETT, J. C. MERRILL, McRUER & MERRILL, Commission Merchants, AUCTIONEERS, 105 and 107 Cal. Street, San Francisco.

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